Maxim Gorki, the Famous Russian Writer, Cables Description of Massacre to Boston American

WE DON'T HAVE THIS WEATHER OUT WEST

THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Increasing cloudiness, followed by snow to-night; Wednesday, snow, followed by clearing; warmer to-night; fresh easterly winds, becoming higher to-night and shifting to westerly Wednesday.

High water: 1:17 a. m.; 1:37 p. m.

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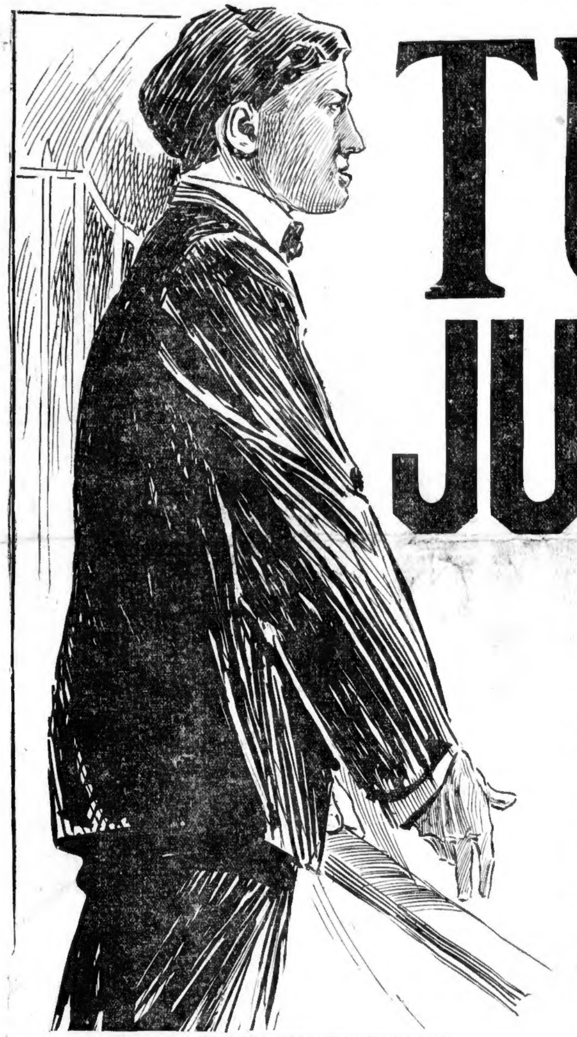
PRISONER TELLS HIS STORY TO MEN WHO DECIDE HIS FATE

TUCKER JURY IS OUT



Sketched in Court by a Boston American Artist.

CHARLES LOUIS TUCKER ADDRESSING THE JURY TO-DAY.

Retired for Deliberation at 1:55 P. M., and Fate of Man Accused of Slaying Mabel Page Now Rests With Them---Tucker's Statement of His Doings on Day of Crime.

The Tucker jury—the twelve "good men and true," who are to decide the fate of Charles Louis Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page—began consideration of the case at 1:55 o'clock this afternoon. With his fate in their hands, the jurymen retired at that time.

The most dramatic incident of the prolonged trial came at its close, when Tucker spoke to the jury in his own behalf. After the closing arguments of his own counsel were in, after Attorney-General Parker, representing the State, had said his final say in the case, the accused stood up in the prisoners' pen and spoke to the jurymen.

It was a frank assertion of innocence. He said:

Tucker's Own Story.

"I have only a few words to say, gentlemen, and that is on the 31st of March, 1904, I was at my home raking up the lawn, and on the 9th day of April, on Saturday, the officers came to my house, and it was after that that I broke up this knife.

"While working on the lawn, it was so warm I took off my collar and necktie and put my pin in my pocket. Just after that I took my knife to my room, and then went down into the cellar and broke it up and put it into the same pocket with the pin.

"The officers came to me so much that I got frightened and did that. This postal card, gentlemen, I received on the 8th or 9th of April. It is stamped the 5th of April, and I was in Lynn at that time. And, gentlemen, I wish to say that on the 31st of March I was just as happy as any boy could be. I had everything in this world to live for, a good mother, father and a good home.

Explains His Walk.

"And, gentlemen, I did not have in my mind the Page family, nor did I have in my mind anything to harm them in any way.

"I also wish to say, gentlemen, that on this day, the 31st of March, I went to walk leisurely, having a smoke to pass away the time, and I went to Cutter's Corner, and then down to the railroad track to see them shoot, and then went home along the railroad track.

"After that I went to the theatre with my father, as happy as any boy could be, not thinking that there was any crime happening in Weston until the reporters and the police came to me.

"They came to me so much and put my name into the papers that I got frightened and broke the knife. That was the reason I did it.

HE WAS FRIGHTENED.

"I was the only one they seemed to put things in the paper about, and it frightened me.

"This postal card, perhaps it has a few names on it, but I do not recall them. I don't know any Morton to my recollection. There may be a J. D. Morton in the South station, where I worked four years, but I don't remember the man.

"And, gentlemen, I would have no excuse to write any fictitious name on the postal card as they were written on this slip—I forget the middle initial now—Morton, Charlestown, Mass. I know no such man, and know no people in Charlestown, and I would not have any idea to place any such name on that slip of paper.

"That is all, gentlemen."

A little later, after Tucker had been led to his counsel's room, he was congratulated by Attorney James H. Vahey, who told him encouragingly that his plea to the jury was better than the argument delivered by Mr. Vahey himself.

PARKER CONCLUDES.

Tucker's appeal came after Attorney-General Parker had concluded his summing up for the State. As the Attorney-General resumed his seat Judge Sherman turned and for the first time addressed the prisoner direct.

"Although the custom has been discontinued of allowing the prisoner to address the jury," said the judge, "yet in this case the court will permit you to do so, or you can leave the case to rest upon the able argument of your counsel."

Tucker arose, amid breathless silence. He faced the jury and said:

"I should like to say a few words to the jury."

His voice sounded husky. He turned and asked for a glass of water. One of the deputy sheriffs handed him the glass and he drank. Then he faced the jury again, and began to speak with great earnestness.

When the young prisoner resumed his seat Judge Sheldon delivered the charge prepared by himself and Judge Sherman to the jury. It was a clear, forceful and illuminating exposition of the case and the law, giving the relative values of the facts presented by prisoner and prosecution. The charge was begun shortly before noon, and was ended at 1:45.

In his concluding remarks to the jury Attorney-General Parker gave a forceful review of the testimony introduced for the defence. He declared that George Doyle, one of the Tucker witnesses, was a self-confessed perjurer.

After Tucker had ended his brief plea Judge Sheldon delivered his charge to the jury. The Judge cautioned the jury against accepting the statement of the prisoner as evidence, "because it was not made under oath."

He told the jurymen that any argument by Tucker could merely be given what weight they deemed worthy.

Attorney-General Parker, in his concluding remarks, declared that George Doyle, one of the Tucker witnesses, was a self-confessed perjurer.

Other News of Tucker Trial in Pages 2 and 6.

POLAND IN STATE OF REBELLION

Pitched Battle Fought in Streets of Radom with the Czar's Troops.

BERLIN, Jan. 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger reports that rebellion has broken out at Radom, Poland, 57 miles south of Warsaw. The rebels destroyed a public building by blowing it up with dynamite.

A pitched battle has occurred in the streets between the rebels, who are well armed, and the troops. Three officers and many of the rebels and soldiers are said to have been killed.

Other War News on Page 3.

CIVIC BRANCH FORMED HERE

With its permanent organization completed, the new Boston Civic Federation, allied with the National Civic Federation, is now preparing to go ahead with its work of establishing in Boston one of the seven industrial centres to be located throughout the country, under direction of the national body. The Boston centre will include New England as its territory, with the exception of Connecticut, which is under that of New York.

The following officers were elected:

President, Lucius Tuttle; first vice-president, Frank McCarthy; second vice-president, Louis D. Brandeis; treasurer, Charles H. Taylor, Jr.; corresponding secretary, Henry Abrahams; secretary, E. H. Walcott.

FIVE WARSHIPS IN THE HARBOR

The cruisers Minneapolis and Chattanooga, the gunboats Eagle and Newport and the powerful armored cruiser Maryland herself are anchored in various parts of the upper and lower harbor, awaiting the trial of the new cruiser Maryland, off the Cape Ann course, to-morrow. Two Boston Towboat Company boats have been chartered by the Government to act as stakeboats.

The Maryland is to run over a course from Thatcher's Island toward Boothbay, Me., a distance of forty-four miles.

JAPS REPULSED AT THE SAKHE

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—General Kuropatkin reports that the Russians repulsed four Japanese attacks against Sinbetchen on Sunday and Monday. The Japanese retired, leaving 200 dead and wounded on the field.

BEARCE, COURT CLERK, OUSTED

The discharge of Assistant Clerk Francis P. Ewing of the Suffolk Superior Civil Court has been followed by discharge of Walter F. Bearce, another member of the court's clerical force, and promotion of Albert E. MacDonald to succeed Mr. Ewing.

OBSERVES FIFTIETH YEAR.

Germania Lodge of Masons, one of the few German lodges of the order in New England, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary in Masonic Temple with concert, reception, banquet and dancing. Some of the after-dinner speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Guild and Alderman Edward J. Bromberg.

CHARGED WITH BRIBING JURY

SALEM, Jan. 24.—Walter C. Dunnels and Daniel Coughlin of Danvers pleaded not guilty to-day to the charge of attempting to bribe jurors in the Little elevator case now being tried in the Superior Court. They were held in $3,000 each until Wednesday at 3 p. m.

The two men were arrested by Deputy Bartlett of Lynn and Inspector Dennis of Salem on a capias issued by the court of this city upon the statements made by Little, the defendant in the suit.

2 BOYS MISSING; $76.90 ALSO GONE

Barnet Hurtwitch, of No. 134 Castle street, reported to the police to-day that his fourteen-year-old son Albert had been missing since noon yesterday, together with $76.90 that had been given to him to deposit in the Boylston National Bank. Henry Rosenberg, of the same age, living at No. 1082 Washington street and a chum of young Hurtwitch, has also disapepared. It is believed they have gone to Portland, Me.

WILL PROTEST EXPULSION

Special Cable to Boston American.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Fred McClellan, agent of Manager Dundy, of New York, who is sailing on the Teutonic, was arrested in Russia and later expelled from the country. He contracted pneumonia in prison, and will protest to President Roosevelt against the treatment accorded him in Russia. He was arrested while engaging dancers.

HOTEL REXFORD FIRE QUICKLY PUT OUT

Quick work on the part of the firemen saved Hotel Rexford from a serious damage shortly after 1 o'clock, when a blaze was discovered in the sixth floor in an unoccupied room. The blaze started in the ceiling near the chimney and spread rapidly to the walls of the room, but by the aid of chemicals the fire was kept in the room, causing a damage of about $100.

TAUNTON EX-MAYOR DEAD.

TAUNTON, January 24. — Ex-Mayor Charles F. Johnson, for many years head of the Taunton Brick Company, died last night of apoplexy, aged 82

COURT DEFINED 3 DEGREES IN WHICH TUCKER MAY BE GUILTY

Establishment of a Motive Is Not Essential, the Charge to the Jury Set Out.

The charge of the Judges in the Tucker case was delivered to-day by Judge Sheldon, immediately after the conclusion of the summing up of Attorney-General Parker. It was an impartial review of the case, in which the evidence was clearly elucidated, the burden imposed upon the State explained and the relations between the Commonwealth and the defendant defined.

It was not necessary, the Judges pointed out, for the government to establish a motive for crime, although such a motive was competent evidence. On the other hand, it was not necessary for the defendant to prove himself innocent, or to offer any evidence upon the question.

It was necessary, the Judges said, for the government to prove guilt. Nothing could be taken for granted by the jury; nothing could be presumed against the prisoner. The jury must not convict upon suspicion, upon a bare probability, or even upon the preponderance of evidence against the prisoner.

Proof of the guilt of the prisoner must be beyond a reasonable doubt.

The Judges defined the degrees of murder and manslaughter and explained the facts upon which such verdicts must rest. The fact that the prisoner did not testify was not to be considered against him.

The charge follows:

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Jury:

I. On the 31st day of last March, in the peaceful town of Weston, Mabel Page, a woman of blameless life and high character, was slain within the sheltering walls of her own house, and her dead body was found lying on the floor of her room, under circumstances which indicated that murder, the highest crime known to our law, had been committed. In accordance with the duty which rests upon the public officers of police, every effort was at once made to bring about the discovery and punishment of the guilty man; and in the due and regular manner provided by our statutes such proceedings have been had that now the prisoner at the bar, Charles L. Tucker, stands before you charged with having committed this murder; and you have been impanelled, and have the duty imposed upon you, after having heard all the evidence which has been gathered by the assiduity of the learned counsel upon both sides, of determining and announcing by your verdict, whether or not this accusation has been made out, whether or not this prisoner is guilty of the murder of Mabel Page.

DID PRISONER WRITE NOTE, ASKS JUDGE

The prisoner claims that these words upon the Morton slip were not written by him at all; indeed, he claims that they were written by Mabel Page herself, that they are in the same handwriting as her will and the note from her has already been mentioned. But the real question is not in whose hand it is; it is, did the prisoner write it? Is it shown to have come from him? for of course here, as elsewhere, the burden is upon the Commonwealth.—From Judge Sheldon's charge to the jury.

The duty thus laid upon you is one of the highest importance, not only to the prisoner, but to the whole Commonwealth. If this charge is not made out with the degree of certainty which will hereafter be explained to you, an unfounded verdict of guilty would be no greater wrong to this prisoner than it would be to the Commonwealth, which has no higher duty or interest than to preserve all its citizens from suffering under unfounded accusations; if, on the other hand, his guilt has been so shown, a false verdict of acquittal would not only be a breach of your oaths, but would inflict a grievous wrong upon the Commonwealth, and would be no real mercy to the guilty man himself; for it could relieve by no jot or tittle the weight of guilt that must rest upon a murderer's heart. An unfounded verdict can bring only harm to any whom it may affect; by rendering a true verdict, and only thereby, you can and will adequately perform the duty which has come to you, and render a service to the community such as few, if any, of your fellow citizens will ever be able to perform.

UNANIMOUS VERDICT.

II. The law requires that your conclusion in this matter shall be unanimous. No verdict can be reached by the agreement of a mere majority, however large. Taken as you are from different communities, engaged in different callings, with different environments, and probably accustomed to regard the same questions from different points of view, it would be strange if all your minds were in the beginning affected in exactly the same way by the different considerations to which your attention has been called. Nor is it desirable that any of you should surrender your individual freedom of judgment.

And, gentlemen, we are confident that, thus approaching the subject matter of your deliberations with candid and open minds, with mutual readiness to be convinced of the real truth, and with the desire in the hearts of all of you to arrive at and announce the truth, as shown by the evidence which you have heard, you will be able to reach unanimously a correct conclusion.

III. Presumption of Innocence—The law, for the protection of every citizen, raises in his favor a presumption of innocence; and this presumption exists for this prisoner's shield and protection, and it is enough to entitle him to a verdict of not guilty, until it shall have been overcome by the evidence, and that, too, by evidence sufficient to convince you, beyond a reasonable doubt, of all the allegations which it is necessary to prove in order to show his guilt. He is not required to prove himself innocent, or to offer any evidence upon the subject, and you will consider the evidence in the light of this presumption.

Nothing is to be taken for granted; nothing can be presumed against the prisoner.

THEORY OF INNOCENCE.

If the facts proved can be fairly reconciled with any reasonable theory of the prisoner's innocence, he must be discharged. The proof of his guilt must be beyond a reasonable doubt, or he is entitled to a verdict of not guilty. It must be proved with this degree of certainty that the alleged crime was committed, that the life of the deceased was unlawfully taken by this prisoner, or he must be acquitted. If this is so shown, still the burden remains upon the Commonwealth that the crime committed was murder, or he can be convicted only of manslaughter.

And if it is shown that he committed the crime of murder, still the burden remains upon the Commonwealth to prove, beyond a reasonable doubt, that this was murder in the first degree, or your verdict can only be guilty of murder in the second degree.

IV. Reasonable Doubt—Proof beyond a reasonable doubt has been defined as proof to a moral certainty, to that degree of certainty upon which reasonable men are accustomed to act in the most important affairs of their own lives. It is not proof beyond all possible or imaginary doubt, but such proof as produces moral conviction, such proof as satisfies your judgment and consciences, acting as reasonable men and applying your reason to the evidence before you, that the crime charged has been committed by the prisoner, and so satisfies you as to exclude any other reasonable conclusion.

It is that degree of proof which, when considered in connection with the principles that the burden of proof is on the Commonwealth to prove beyond a reasonable doubt the guilt of the prisoner, and that it is his right to be considered innocent until his guilt has been so established, yet produces in your minds an abiding conviction of his guilt. It is not absolute proof, but proof that, acting conscientiously upon it, satisfies your reason and judgment.

RIGHTS OF PRISONER.

It is the absolute right of the prisoner that he shall not be convicted unless his guilt is shown with this strictness of proof.

V. Murder—The charge made here is murder. (But every charge of murder includes also a charge of manslaughter. Manslaughter is the unlawful taking of human life without malice aforethought. It may be committed with a real design to kill, but where the crime is mitigated by the design being suddenly formed in the heat of mutual combat, or through the violence of sudden passion arising from great provocation, such as the law regards as a mitigating circumstance; or it may be when the death of another is occasioned by some unlawful act which would not ordinarily be expected to cause death and without any intention to take life.)

VI. First Degree—If, gentlemen, you shall have found that the prisoner committed the murder charged against him, then, and not until then, you will come to the question of the degree of this murder. The Commonwealth claims that it was murder in the first degree, upon the sole ground that it was committed with deliberately premeditated malice aforethought; and from what you have already been told as to the burden of proof, it follows that, unless this aggravating circumstance is proved beyond a reasonable doubt, you can convict only of murder in the second degree.

AFORETHOUGHT DEFINED.

Now, the words "deliberately premeditated malice aforethought" mean simply thought upon, resolved upon beforehand, not a thing done suddenly, not a thing that comes into the mind of a sudden and is done before there is time to think about it, but a thing thought of or planned some time before, or if not planned some time before, yet thought upon long enough before the act is done so that it can reasonably be said to have become a purpose of the mind.

To constitute deliberate premeditation, there must be a design or plan actually formed and resolved upon before the act, and the murder must be committed pursuant to the design or plan which has been thus formed. And it must be shown that the murder was the result of a design or plan formed after the prisoner had thus made it the subject of deliberation or reflection, although in view of the quickness with which the mind may act, this deliberation or reflection may have been measured by seconds, only by an appreciable interval. The act must have been deliberately thought upon, resolved upon, beforehand, long enough before the act was done to warrant the inference that it was so thought upon and resolved.

If, accordingly, having first found that the prisoner is guilty of the crime of murder, you shall further find that he committed the murder with deliberately premeditated malice aforethought, then he is guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, and you will say so by your verdict; if you do not find this further fact to be proved beyond a reasonable doubt, then your verdict will be only guilty of murder in the second degree.

VIII. Statements Elsewhere—You are to decide this case upon the evidence given in open court by the witnesses who have testified before you. Statements made by any of these witnesses elsewhere, either outside of court or in any of the investigations which have been made heretofore, which are in any way inconsistent with their testimony given here, are to be considered only so far as they may assist you in determining the credit to be given to those witnesses. They are not in themselves evidence of the truth of any of the statements so made, and you will not so consider them.

BOURNE'S TESTIMONY.

For example: Henry C. Bourne, who was called as a witness for the Commonwealth and gave certain testimony, had, it was claimed, made statements to the prosecuting officers before the trial wholly at variance with some of his testimony given here; and the Commonwealth has been allowed accordingly to offer evidence of such prior statements. Now, any such prior statements, if he made them, are not to be used as evidence of the thing so stated; their utmost effect can be only to induce you to disregard Bourne's testimony on these subjects, either wholly or so far as you may see that you ought to do so.

And the same rule applies to other witnesses. Any statements that you may find to have been made by any of them inconsistent with their evidence here you will consider on the question of their credibility; indeed, it may lead you to reject wholly their evidence given here upon the same subject, though this is for you to determine. But this is all the effect it can have.

But any statements freely and voluntarily made by the prisoner, whether or not they were made in answer to questions put to him by officers, you may consider as evidence against him.

IX. The prisoner, gentlemen, as he has the right to do, has chosen not to testify in this case. And it is his right that he shall in no degree be prejudiced, that no inference shall be drawn against him by reason of this failure. He is not bound to furnish evidence; he is under no obligation to open his mouth; and in all that I may hereafter say to you, as to any failure on his part to account for any suspicious or incriminating circumstances, you will bear in mind that I do not mean any failure on his part to testify as a witness; for that you must not and will not consider at all; you must not and will not allow that to weigh against him at all.

VALUE OF EVIDENCE.

X. You have been correctly told by counsel in this case that the evidence upon which the Commonwealth asks you to convict the prisoner is wholly circumstantial, as distinguished from direct evidence. Direct evidence is testimony from personal observation, tending directly to prove the fact in issue—as if, for example, the Commonwealth had produced before you in this case a witness who had testified that he saw with his own eyes this prisoner strike a fatal blow into the heart of Mabel Page; if you believe such a witness, there would be an end of all doubt.

Circumstantial evidence is a kind of evidence upon which we all are accustomed to act in the ordinary affairs of life. It is a kind of evidence constantly used, often the only kind that can be used in courts of justice. Crime is usually committed in secret. In this very case, though the crime was committed in broad daylight and in a populous community, yet, so far as now appears, no witness saw the fatal blow inflicted; or even saw the assassin enter or depart from the scene of the tragedy.

It is often the case that the most heinous crimes which come before the courts of justice would go unpunished, justice would be unable to reach some of the greatest criminals, and in other cases innocent men would be unable to vindicate their innocence, if circumstantial evidence were always to be rejected. Its weight and effect, here as always, are for you to determine. In some cases, its convincing force may be much inferior to that of direct evidence; sometimes it may be impossible to say that either of them is stronger than the other; in other cases, the facts and circumstances which make up a body of circumstantial evidence may be so strong as to be wholly conclusive against the most positive direct testimony.

Photographed by Boston American Staff Photographer.

JUDGE AND MRS. SHELDON ON WAY TO COURT.

VALUE OF THE ALIBI.

XI.—Alibi—Now, gentlemen, there are some of the circumstances in dispute here to which your attention ought to be called a little more in detail. The first and most important of these is whether or not the prisoner was in the Page house at the time of the commission of this murder. If he was not there, or if upon all the evidence you are left in reasonable doubt whether he was there, then of course he must be acquitted; if he was there, then, under the circumstances of the case, in view of the contentions of the parties, it is not too much to say that a long, though not necessarily a sufficient, step has been taken toward his conviction.

The claim of the Commonwealth is that he might well have been there, that it was amply possible for him to have been there, and that all the facts and circumstances show that it was his hand, with his knife, that dealt the fatal blow; that he carried from that house upon his knife and his clothing stains of the blood of his victim; that he stole money from her pocketbook, and a pin from her cushion; that he left behind him, whether by accident or for the purpose of averting suspicion from himself, evidence of his guilty presence at the murder in the shape of an address written by himself; that he had upon his person both the sheath, which a little over an hour fell from his pocket by an accident, and the knife itself which he denied having and sought to mutilate and to destroy as evidence against himself; that he attempted, when called upon for an explanation, to exculpate himself by false and lying stories.

On the other hand, it is claimed by the prisoner that he was not on that day in the Page house at all, or nearer to it than Cutter's Corner; and all the circumstances claimed to incriminate him which I have mentioned are denied, or claimed to have been fully accounted for by him. And he also denies that any of the circumstances which have been alleged against him, or all of them that have been proved, are sufficient to warrant the reasonable inference of his guilt.

'STOLEN PROPERTY' IS REFERRED TO

It is a general rule of law that the recent possession of stolen property, especially when unaccounted for or attempted to be accounted for by false stories, furnishes a presumption that such possession was wrongfully acquired; and this presumption is much strengthened if no other way than theft appears by which such possession could have been gained. But you will determine what the facts are, and what inferences you ought to draw from those facts.—From Judge Sheldon's charge to the jury.

WAS HE THERE?

The first question, then, to be considered is, was he, could he have been, present at the time and place of this murder? And perhaps the first thing to be determined in order to answer this question is, at what time was the alleged murder committed? It is said that the last time that Mabel Page was seen alive was at about 11 or 11:15 o'clock in the forenoon, by the witness Maynard, who called at the house to deliver bundles at about that time, and that her dead body was discovered by her father at not far from 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when he returned to the house. If this be so, then death must have occurred between those hours.

There is also evidence in the case as to the time when she was accustomed to take her lunch or mid-day meal, and that it was found after the autopsy that digestion had been going on in her stomach from ten minutes to half an hour; and there is evidence as to how much of this digestion may have occurred since her death. Another physician has testified in behalf of the prisoner, that, in his opinion, digestion had been going on for thirty or forty minutes before death, though this was perhaps made subject to some qualifications.

There was also found a note, which both parties agree was written by her, apparently left by her in view of an intended departure for Boston, for her father to see, bearing the words "12 o'clock."

Now, when did her death occur? Manifestly, if it was so considerably before 12 o'clock, or so shortly before 2 o'clock, or at any time such that the prisoner could not have been there, then he must be acquitted. It is contended by the Commonwealth that you ought upon all the evidence to be satisfied that her death did occur about 12 to 12:30 o'clock, and that the prisoner might well have been there at that time. Of course, it is not necessary that you should be able to determine just when her death did take place; it is only necessary that you should be able to say that he was present and inflicted the blows that caused her death.

MURDERER'S COURSE.

And again, it is highly material to determine what course the prisoner, within the time which you may find to have been at his disposal, must have taken in order to enter the Page house and commit this murder, and also to ascertain and find whether he did take such a course, and, as bearing upon these questions, what course he really did take and what were the limits of the time that he actually spent in going over the course that he took.

And it should be said in this connection that all the evidence which fairly indicates guilt on the part of the prisoner is to be considered upon this branch of the case; for just as if he was not present at the time and place of the crime, his innocence is demonstrated, so also, if it is shown with the requisite certainty by other convincing circumstances that he did commit this murder, then it necessarily follows that he must have been present when it was committed; and accordingly all the other circumstances which bear upon his guilt or innocence must be considered in this connection.

And so you will consider whether you ought to say that this murder may have been committed by some tramp, or by some one who had knowledge of this household and of the presence or absence of its members at this time. But here, as in the case of every other essential fact, the burden is upon the Commonwealth to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt that this prisoner was present at the time and place of the homicide; and if the Commonwealth has not so proved this, if you are left in reasonable doubt upon it, you need go no further, but will return a verdict of not guilty.

XII. Morton Note—Another circumstance which the Commonwealth contends is of great significance in this matter is what has been called the Morton note or address. It appears that besides the note from Miss Page, already mentioned, there was also found another slip of paper, apparently torn from the same pad, and bearing the words, "J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass."

THE "MORTON NOTE."

The Commonwealth claims that these words are in the handwriting of the prisoner, that they were written by him, and left behind him when he departed, and that their presence upon the scene of the crime furnishes indisputable evidence of his presence and of his guilt.

In order to prove this, the Commonwealth has offered in evidence, as standards of the prisoner's writing, 113 sales slips, as they have been called; and it is necessary accordingly for the Commonwealth first to show by strong and undoubted proof, that is, by proof beyond a reasonable doubt, that the writing upon these slips was actually made by him. This question has necessarily been passed upon by the court; but in accordance with the humane practice adopted in our courts it is now submitted to you.

The evidence upon this subject has been agreed upon by the parties, and is as follows: (vol. V., p. 48). The first question upon this part of the case is, then, are these standards, so called, or rather is the lead pencil writing upon them shown to have been written by the prisoner? If so, then you will use them, and compare the disputed writing with them; if this is not so, then they are not to be used at all, and you will wholly disregard these 113 exhibits and all the great body of evidence which you have heard about them.

There have also been put in evidence certain record slips of baggage received at the South Terminal station while the prisoner was employed there, which are agreed to have been made by him, the leadpencil writing on which is agreed to have been made by him. These, accordingly, you will use as standards of comparison. Now, using all the standards which are proved or agreed to have been written by him, and availing yourself of the testimony which has been given on this subject, so far as you can find any assistance in such testimony, you are to determine whether it is proved that this Morton note is in the prisoner's handwriting.

EXPERT WITNESSES.

The witnesses who have testified upon this subject are of the kind known as expert witnesses; that is, witnesses who, contrary to the rule usually applied to other witnesses, are allowed, by reason of the peculiar skill and knowledge which they have or claim to have in matters not generally known to all of us, to express their opinion upon the question in dispute.

Now, it is for you to determine the value of the testimony of these experts.

XIII. Pin and Money—The Commonwealth further claims that this prisoner was found on the ninth day of April to have in his possession a pin which has been produced and put in evidence, and which on the very day before the murder is claimed to have been in the possession of Miss Page. And it contends that the possession of this pin, coupled with the fact which the Commonwealth also claims, that the prisoner now endeavors to account for its possession by a false story, furnishes of itself ample and conclusive evidence that he stole the pin from the cushion on which it rested at the time of the murder, together with certain money which is alleged to have been in her possession; that thus again it is demonstrated that the prisoner was present at the scene of the murder, and engaged in it.

Had the Commonwealth then proved that this pin was owned by Miss Page? The witness, Amy Roberts, identifies it, and has told you of what she says she knows. On the other hand, the prisoner claims that this pin was not the one which had belonged to Miss Page; that it was his own pin, given to him by his deceased wife, worn openly by him for a long time; and he has called witnesses, who have testified upon this question in the manner that you have heard.

Does the place where the pin was found, does the fact, if it be the fact, that it was found in the prisoner's pocket, in which were also the fragments of the broken knife, have any significance in this connection? All this is for you to determine, remembering that here as elsewhere the burden of proof is upon the Commonwealth.

So, too, as to the claim that he stole money from Miss Page's pocketbook. It is claimed that shortly before the murder he was needy, in great want of money, selling and pawning whatever he could to raise money for the purpose of going to St. Louis; that money, including at least a $10 bill was stolen from Miss Page's pocketbook, and that immediately after the murder the prisoner was in possession of such money.

QUESTIONS FOR JURY.

And in this connection let me say to you that the evidence which was admitted from one witness as to the prisoner's having abandoned his intention of going to St. Louis is to be considered only if it refers to such a change of intention prior to the murder, and only as it may bear upon the question now under discussion by indicating his needy condition. The prisoner denies these claims and the inferences sought to be drawn from them, and says that so far as he had money this is fully accounted for by the very sales and loans which have been put in evidence. All these questions are for you to determine.

It is a general rule of law that the recent possession of stolen property, especially when unaccounted for or attempted to be accounted for by false stories, furnishes a presumption that such possession was wrongfully acquired; and this presumption is much strengthened if no other way than theft appears by which such possession could have been gained. But you will determine what the facts are, and what inferences you ought to draw from those facts.

The Commonwealth also contends that the facts alleged to be proved in this connection show that the prisoner had a motive for this crime, and that his motive was theft; that the prisoner, having lured or sought to lure Miss Page from the house, had entered it himself for the purpose of theft, and that, being discovered by her, he committed this murder either to make his escape or to destroy the witness to his guilt.

Now, it is never necessary to show the existence of any motive for crime, and the absence of such evidence is not a matter of criticism, if the guilt of the prisoner is proved with the requisite certainty; but evidence of actual motive in one accused of crime is always competent against him, and may be a matter of great significance, just as the absence of evidence suggesting a motive in the prisoner for the commission of this crime, if you do not find such evidence, is a circumstance that may tend in his favor. Both these suggestions are to have such weight as you may find them fairly entitled to. But the considerations relied on in this connection have already been sufficiently stated.

SHEATH AND KNIFE.

XIV. Sheath and Knife—Great stress has been laid by the Commonwealth upon its contention that it has been able to discover and to produce before you what it claims to have been the knife with which this murder was committed, and the sheath belonging to the knife, both, as is claimed, coming directly from the possession of the prisoner under circumstances which, in connection with his own statements about them, make them of decisive weight against him.

The sheath is said to have fallen from some pocket, presumably an overcoat pocket, upon the seat of a wagon in which he was sitting that very afternoon with Arthur Woodward, who has testified here, and one Mabel Walker, who, perhaps because she is said to be living in another State, neither party has brought, and the prisoner has been unable to bring before you.

The knife, broken and mutilated, is said to have been found in his overcoat pocket Saturday evening, nine days later, upon making a search of his room. And it is claimed by the Commonwealth to have been established that this knife and this sheath fit each other, were adapted and intended to be used together, and were in fact used together by the prisoner; that the wounds upon Miss Page's body are such as would be made by a knife like this, and that you ought to be satisfied that the prisoner committed the murder with this very knife; that he still had the knife and sheath on his person that afternoon when he took his seat in the wagon; that, either from the crowded condition of the seat or by some other accident, the sheath worked its way out of his overcoat pocket and was left upon the wagon seat; that the knife remained in his possession; that he endeavored to destroy this evidence of his guilt by destroying the knife; that he did break up and otherwise mutilate the blade; that he has either destroyed or secreted the handle so that it has been impossible to find it; that he has further endeavored to conceal his conscious guilt by a succession of false statements to officers who were questioning him; that there were fresh stains of human blood upon this blade and upon some parts of his clothing, for which he has either not accounted or has attempted to do so by false statements.

As to all, or nearly all, of these claims, the parties are directly at issue—and perhaps the court ought to call your attention further to some, at any rate, of them.

CHARACTER OF WOUNDS.

First, then, comes the question whether the wounds found upon Miss Page's body are such wounds as would be made by a knife like this; and here the evidence is directly contradictory. Except so far as you may be assisted by the description of these wounds which you have heard and by the evidence of your own eyes in following the traces of the weapon where it penetrated parts of her clothing, which have been displayed to you, this evidence all comes from physicians testifying as expert witnesses.

Two or three of these physicians called by the Commonwealth actually saw the wounds upon her body; all the others have testified from the descriptions given by Dr. Mead, the medical examiner. The rules by which you are to be governed in weighing the testimony of these expert witnesses have already been sufficiently stated.

This is an important question, which you are called upon to decide, and it may be, though the court cannot say this as a matter of law, that you will regard it as a decisive one: Were the knife and sheath used together by the prisoner, or had they, as he claims, been for some time separated? This is a matter that may have weight, especially as it bears upon the other question whether they were both on his person on this Thursday noon and early afternoon, and whether he took them with him into or near to the Page house.

Consider, then, what statements upon this subject (as well as upon other subjects) were made by him to Officers Shaw and Whitney, when it is said that he at first denied having any such weapon, and persisted in this denial until the broken pieces were produced and exhibited to him.

What did he do toward breaking and destroying this knife? It is a general rule of law that any one who, upon learning that suspicion of a crime has either been fixed or is tending to become fixed upon him, endeavors to extricate himself from danger by fabricating false evidence, or by concealing, suppressing or destroying true evidence, or by attempting to do any of these things, does thereby create a certain presumption against himself, furnishes evidence which has a tendency to fix guilt upon himself; and this principle rests upon the common experience of mankind that one who knows himself to be innocent will rather desire to have the whole truth made manifest in every detail than either to suppress it or to obscure it by falsehood.

GUILT THROUGH DEVICES.

And it is matter of common knowledge that guilt which would otherwise have escaped detection has not infrequently been discovered mainly by means of false devices to which criminals have resorted to conceal their guilt, either by a suppression of the true or the affirmation of the false.

Not Necessary to Show Motive, Judges Declare

Now, it is never necessary to show the existence of any motive for crime, and the absence of such evidence is not a matter of criticism, if the guilt of the prisoner is proved with the requisite certainty; but evidence of actual motive in one accused of crime is always competent against him, and may be a matter of great significance, just as the absence of evidence suggesting a motive in the prisoner for the commission of this crime, if you do not find such evidence, is a circumstance that may tend in his favor. Both these suggestions are to have such weight as you may find them fairly entitled to. But the considerations relied on in this connection have already been sufficiently stated.—*Extract from judges' charge to the Charles L. Tucker jury to-day.*

And it is upon this presumption of facts that the Commonwealth here relies. And yet, gentlemen, this is a principle which, like many other general principles, should be applied with caution. Cases have been known, and many occur, in which innocent men, seeing themselves in danger either from perjured testimony or by a net of circumstances which they fear that they may be unable to unravel, may forget that the surest final refuge of innocence is in the truth and the truth alone, and may attempt to secure their safety by resort to falsehood or to fraud.

We do not, to be sure, cease to avail ourselves of any instrumentality which is of general utility simply because it may do harm if carelessly used; but our care should be increased in proportion to the injury that may result from any mistake in the use of such an instrumentality; and this is what the Court advises you to do in this part of the case.

Again, were there freshly made stains of human blood upon this knife? That there were some blood stains upon it seems to be agreed; their significance depends upon whether they are or are not shown to be of human blood, and of origin so recent that they may have come from the wounds of Miss Page. If they are stains of human blood and of so recent origin, then consider whether or not, and how far they have been fairly accounted for by the prisoner, and how far, if at all, he has endeavored to account for them by any false statements, remembering the rules which have been already given to you both as to the testimony of expert witnesses and as to the just inferences to be drawn from the prisoner's conduct.

So, too, as to blood stains upon his clothing. Some stains, which were at first regarded as suspicious, it is now agreed are to be disregarded, are not to be considered against the prisoner, either because they do not appear to be of human blood or for other reasons.

POSITION OF PRISONER.

Now, gentlemen, as to all these matters, what is the position of the prisoner? He says this knife and sheath had not been used together for some time prior to the day in question; that the blood stains upon the knife are probably not of human blood but come from game, or, if they are of human blood, they might well be due to his having cut his finger in a theatre, in the manner you have heard described; that his efforts to destroy the knife and all other misstatements of his, so far as he has made any, were due to his fear upon discovery that he was suspected of this murder; that what he did was not done from conscious guilt, but from overpowering fear that circumstances might be misconstrued against him; that the blood stains upon his overcoat and elsewhere, so far as they are not conceded by the Commonwealth to be of no consequence, have no connection with Miss Page's wounds but are fully accounted for in the manner that you have heard explained by his counsel. And so he says that he is wholly innocent of any connection with this crime.

And he also contends that this question of blood stains is really decisive in his favor, or rather that the comparative absence of such stains from his clothing is thus decisive. It is said that such a murder as this could not be committed without some effusion of blood; that such a struggle as indicated here must have left bloody marks upon the person and clothing of the assassin, especially if the lifeless body of the victim was dragged into another room, as claimed by the Commonwealth; that there was no opportunity to cleanse away completely such spots; that the fact that the spot on the fly of the trousers was not cleansed away shows that no such cleansing was attempted, and accordingly that the very evidence of the Commonwealth shows that the prisoner is innocent. And you have heard the arguments and suggestions of the Attorney-General on these points. All these matters are for you. As to all of them, the burden is on the Commonwealth to satisfy you beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt.

INSTRUCTION AS TO DUTY.

XV. We have not attempted, gentlemen, to go over all the evidence that has been introduced during this protracted trial, or even to state the different contentions that have been made before you, further than has seemed to us necessary to instruct you fully in your duties. It is for you to settle the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

If you shall find, under the rules of law that have been given to you, that he did unlawfully take the life of Mabel Page with malice aforethought, and that he did this with deliberately premeditated malice aforethought, then you will return a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. You will not in that case shrink from the duty which will be cast upon you or seek to arrogate to yourselves that prerogative of mercy which the law has wisely vested in another body.

If you shall find that he took her life with malice aforethought, but do not find that this was deliberately premeditated malice aforethought—if you shall be able to say that this last aggravating circumstance is not proved beyond a reasonable doubt, whether because it has been impossible to determine all the circumstances which attended the commission of the crime or by reason of any other failure of proof, then you will return a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

If you shall find that he unlawfully took her life, but do not find it proved with the necessary certainty that he did this with malice aforethought, then you shall return a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

If you shall not find it proved that he unlawfully took her life at all, then you will return a verdict of not guilty.

WITH THE JURY.

XVI. And now, gentlemen, you approach the last and heaviest responsibility which is to be laid upon you. The case has been carefully presented to you by counsel upon both sides. Every circumstance which could be availed of to throw light upon the questions involved has been brought before you. The case of the Commonwealth has been laid before you in its strongest light; the last work that could be said and the last effort that could be made in behalf of the prisoner have been said and made by the able counsel who are defending him.

This trial has been protracted to an extent which might have become wearisome had the issues involved been less momentous. You have listened patiently and with close attention to the evidence offered, and to the arguments of counsel. The questions to be determined are difficult of decision; they are made more so by the consequences which may follow upon your verdict.

Use your intelligence, your knowledge and experience, and remember that, hard as is the task you have to perform, it is not beyond your ability if you meet it, as we know you will meet it, manfully, courageously and honestly, exercising diligently your best powers for the ascertainment of the truth as shown by the evidence. Then you will feel the approval of your own consciences, and will have merited the gratitude of your fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen, take sufficient time, weigh the evidence, and give such a verdict as will satisfy your own judgments and your own enlightened consciences, and we cannot doubt that it will be a true one.

OPPONENTS PRAISE GOVERNOR DOUGLAS

Grafton D. Cushing is elected president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, to succeed Eben S. Draper of Hopedale. After the election at No. 19 Milk street, Mr. Cushing said:

"Even as good Republicans we can congratulate Governor Douglas. We can also promise him our loyal support in every measure that tends to promote good government."

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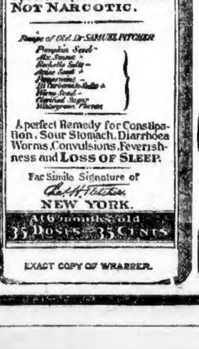
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WHOLE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IS SEETHING WITH RIOT AND REVOLUTION

10,000 JOIN STRIKERS' RIOT AT MOSCOW

Uprising and Violence in Remotest Corner of Czar's Domains.

NICHOLAS NOW A FUGITIVE

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The scene of riot and revolution is rapidly shifting to Moscow.

The employes of the Bachrusin, Michailoff, Kalinder and Schrador factories have joined the strike. Up to noon 10,000 strikers had quit work.

The employes of the Hoppers factory this morning refused to join the strikers, but were forced to quit work.

A mob of 500 workmen forced an entrance to the factory. They ejected the workmen and demolished all the machinery.

At Kovno the strike movement is growing and rioting has begun.

The employes of the tanneries were persuaded to join the ranks of the strikers this morning. All arms have been removed from the gunsmiths' shops, which have been closed to prevent the strikers obtaining arms.

Many arrests have been made here to-day. M. Jesen, the editor of Pravo, the organ of the legal profession, was among those taken by the government police.

At noon to-day thousands of workmen and revolutionists had assembled in the Nevsky Prospect. Many of them were armed with rifles looted from the gun factories of Sestrorezk.

Troops of soldiers guard the palace and public buildings and the bridges across the Neva. The revolutionists are clamoring to avenge the massacre of their comrades on Sunday, and a conflict, from which there must result appalling slaughter, is imminent.

Czar Nicholas has fled from the Tsarkoe Selo Palace and is reported to have taken refuge in the famous fortress palace at Gatchina, where Alexander III. lived in terrified obscurity during the latter years of his reign. It is reported also that the imperial yacht is at Libau, with steam up, ready to take the Emperor from the danger of revolution.

There is a reign of terror in St. Petersburg to-day comparable only to the days of the Commune in Paris. Every outgoing train is crowded with the wives and children of prominent residents of the capital, fleeing to places of safety.

During the greater part of the night the entire city was in darkness. The electric light works and gas works are idle, and the water supply of the city is threatened. The civil administration of the city is practically suspended and martial law rules.

The government seeks to minimize the events of yesterday and Sunday, but on every side it is realized that Russia is in the third day of actual revolution. There were clashes between the troops and revolutionists in several quarters yesterday and loss of life resulted. The number of casualties has not been reported.

The statement of the Government that there was no bloodshed yesterday is ridiculed. It was printed in the Official Messenger, as follows:

> There were no conflicts yesterday between the crowds and the troops, and the latter were not required to use firearms. The crowds were scattered by the timely appearance of the military.
>
> The military, during the day, prevented any attempt to attack the Gastonig Gate.
>
> In the evening the men working at the electric light works joined the strikers. Consequently, in the darkness groups began breaking the windows of shops in several streets. Order was soon restored.
>
> In the course of yesterday nobody was injured.
>
> The number of casualties on Sunday, reported from fifty-three registered ambulance centres, was ninety-six killed and 333 wounded.

The Imperial family is reported to be prostrated with terror. The Czar is dejected and indecisive. The report that armies of workingmen are marching from the outlying districts on St. Petersburg has greatly worried him, but he has determined upon no plan of action save flight, should it become necessary.

At Kolpinoff, sixteen miles from St. Petersburg, there is said to be an army of 50,000 workingmen. These are expected to march on the capital. The majority of them are armed with rifles and revolvers. Their number is being constantly increased by revolutionists from the smaller towns in the outlying districts.

Dispatches from all parts of the empire to-day indicate a state of revolution. In Moscow the gas and electric light works are idle and, with the Government buildings and principal streets, are guarded by troops. All public and private printers have joined the strike, and the city is without newspapers. There, as in St. Petersburg, the shops are locked and boarded up.

STRIKERS DESTRUCTIVE.

During the night the strikers were busy in St. Petersburg. They tore down the telephone wires which run from St. Petersburg to Tsarkoe-Selo. As a result the Czar has since been but partly informed of the progress of events during the night.

The strikers also attempted to plunder the big Universal Provider store, but were repelled. Fifteen hundred workmen succeeded in getting into the Sestrorezk rifle factory, and plundered all the rifles in the factory. They destroyed the narrow guage railway from St. Petersburg to Sestrorezk.

Another report of sensational character current to-day is to the effect that rebels have forced an entrance to the Gentiloff ammunition factory and have seized large quantities of explosives and cartridges. These with the rifles they have obtained by loot, will give many of them the munitions, the lack of which has so far prevented serious clashes with troops, and which made possible the massacre of Sunday without retaliatory measures against the troops.

A RENEWAL OF BLOODSHED.

All these indications to-day point to a renewal of bloodshed. The rebels, it is learned, intend to march 40,000 strong to Tsarkeo-Selo and make another attempt to see the czar. If they persist there will beyond doubt be a repetition of Sunday's slaughter.

Should a clash occur to-day between these marchers and the troops it will, as has been pointed out, be a far more serious affair than the massacre of Sunday. The men are fairly well equipped with arms, and in addition to this they have the death of their comrades of Sunday to urge them on, and a fight, should it occur, will be carried on with a fury such as only a commune or an occurrence of this kind could witness.

Close followers of events in official circles are convinced that the St. Petersburg outbreak of Sunday, following close on the heels of what is now believed an attempt on the lives of the entire imperial family, was but the inception of a general revolution throughout the entire realm of the Czar.

Finland to-day is on the verge of open rebellion. Poland is seething with revolt. The Circassians have risen in declared revolt, by the slaughter of Russian troops. Rebels in Sevastopol have burned the vast admiralty works, the finest in all Russia. Some 8,000 sailors are in revolt, and when ordered to quell the outbreak the troops either refused to open fire or shot in the air. Sevastopol is admittedly in open mutiny, and terror reigns.

BUILD BARRICADES.

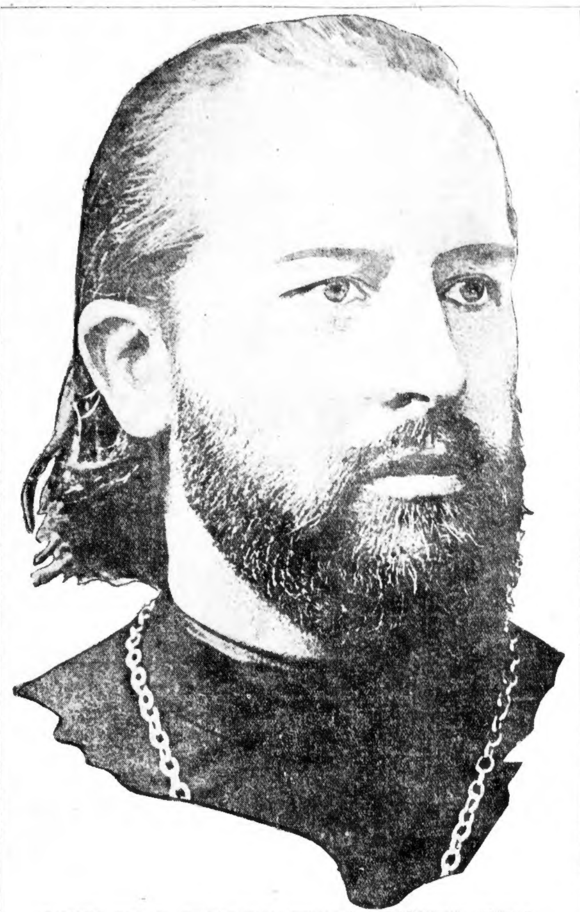
All Monday night workingmen were building barricades in the suburbs, for which they felled telegraph poles, dug up cobblestones and emptied storehouses of wire.

They have plundered several shops where arms are sold. The police have closed all gunsmith shops and locked the weapons in the cellars.

Late dispatches say that an army of 50,000 workmen is approaching from Kolpino, seventeen miles southeast of here. They were stopped and fired upon by the troops, but continued on their way. They are composed of workers in the ordnance factories and rifle works, reinforced by thousands of forge workers.

This mighty army is said to be armed with rifles taken from the storehouses. Their progress, even over the few miles which separate them from the city, cannot be followed. They are cutting telegraph and telephone lines as they advance, and are throwing up barricades and entrenchments for a hasty retreat if necessary.

All who can are leaving St. Petersburg, flying from the terrors that have begun. A new hatred of the Czar is possessing every stratum of the people, filling all with intense enthusiasm for the revolt, which even petty officials are joining. Ominous fires are already burning in the suburbs of the city.



FATHER GOPON, PRIEST EMANCIPATOR OF RUSSIA'S PEOPLE.

CZAR PROMISES TO ACT ON DEMANDS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—What steps have been taken to meet the general situation has not yet been disclosed; but there are extremely significant reports that Emperor Nicholas, in making the decision at the extraordinary meeting of the Council of the Empire at Tsarskoe Selo to declare St. Petersburg in a state of siege, announced that he had resolved to issue a manifesto to the people with a view to calming them, promising to create a mixed commission of workmen and officials to investigate and decide the question of the demands of the strikers, especially the one affecting hours of labor, which Russian law fixes at eleven.

The representatives of the workmen, according to this report, are not to be appointed but selected by the laboring men themselves. This would be the first concession to the representative principle.

"PART OF THE COST OF LIBERTY" SAYS PRINCE KROPOTKIN

LONDON, Jan. 24.—"It is part of the cost of liberty." This is Prince Kropotkin's comment on Sunday's slaughter in St. Petersburg. It expresses the opinion of the Russian colony in London.

"Great prizes are not cheaply bought," continued the brilliant refugee. "Most of us had foreseen that the freedom of our country could scarcely be won without bloodshed and without the sacrifice of women and children. Reaction is too deeply rooted to be easily removed. It is based not only on long tradition, but on corrupt self-interest and brutal ignorance.

While the Uhlans and Cossacks are temporarily victorious, they fight against irrepressible forces. Human life can be taken wholesale when unarmed. Reasoning brute strength can plan terrible havoc. The Czar can hide himself and direct his police and military from his retreat, bidding them wreak their passions unchecked on the people, but this will not ameliorate the crisis.

It will simply make more certain and sweeping the final triumph of Democracy. Innocent blood has been shed. Mothers, with their little ones clinging to their skirts and breasts, have been slain.

DIPLOMATS FEAR WITTE WOULD DESTROY EMPIRE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Who will save Russia? This is discussed by every diplomat in the capital a dozen times a day and few fail to see anyone better fitted for the task of restoring peace in the Czar's domains than Witte, former minister of finance. Witte, however, is feared by the men now in power and it is doubtful if they would not be willing to sacrifice all rather than permit him to take up the reins.

Witte was never a favorite with the Czar for the simple reason he never stooped to the arts of the courtier.

He was no flatterer and refused to permit a policy of Witte's to be carried out and to be known as a policy of the Czar. He treated the Emperor with brusqueness.

The autocratic party fear Witte would destroy the empire.

ST. PETERSBURG IN GLOOM AND DESPAIR

By Charles Hand.

Special Cable to Boston American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—At the corner of Sadovia and Vosnecensky streets, where a great crowd had gathered a bomb was thrown into a group of soldiers, killing several.

Immediately the electric lights of the city were turned off and darkness was added to the appearance of gloom and despair, which marks the Russian capital.

It is reported from Sesteresk, on the coast of Finland, that 1,800 men this morning raided the government rifle factory and carried off a large number of rifles. They failed to secure ammunition.

Turning from the factory, the raiders destroyed the Sesteresk railway. The authorities are exercising especial care, as it was reported that an attempt would be made to destroy the water works at Smotna, five miles up the Neva.

The Imperial bank at Sadovia is being closely guarded to prevent pillaging. The day has been spent by the people mainly in an effort to realize the full horrors of yesterday's slaughter. The hospitals are crowded with hundreds of anxious people who are seeking friends. Many public buildings are being used as emergency hospitals, as a result of which long search is necessary.

But the search for the most part is unavailing, the Swift Neva has given the police an easy way of disposing of the bodies of the victims of the Cossacks and Infantry, and the Neva ever will hold the secret of many of the missing.

Bodies Stored in Barracks.

Many bodies have been stored in the barracks, but the number of the dead officially reported is so small that it is causing indignant comment among the people, as those of each quarter has personal knowledge that greater numbers were killed.

The temper of the people is such that it is dangerous for officers to be alone on the patrolled streets. On the bank of the Ekaterinskaia canal two officers were surrounded suddenly by workmen, who assumed a threatening attitude. The officers, realizing their danger, fled. The neighborhood of the Winter Palace square still is occupied by troops. Shopkeepers are boarding windows and doors, fearing pillage.

The Czar is reported to be at the Tsarskoe-Selo, whither the Empress Dowager went this morning, but his real hiding place is kept secret. Tsarskoe-Selo is guarded by a large corps of troops. There was great fear that thousands of strikers at Kolpino might march on and attack Tsarskoe-Selo.

When a report was received saying that the strikers actually were advancing the Tsarskoe-Selo troops were hurried to intercept them. The Grand Duke Vladimir was in consultation with Prince Mirsky at 3 o'clock to-day, framing a report to be submitted to the Emperor, who remains secure either at Tsarskoe-Selo or elsewhere.

Czar's Plans Kept Secret.

The Czar's plans, movements and wishes are kept a profound secret at his request. His Majesty has been informed that, owing to their disobedience of regulations and orders, the strikers came into conflict with the military, with the result that seventy-eight were killed and 200 injured.

I am further informed regarding the future that whatever else happens, the Czar will not receive any deputation or have direct communication of any kind with the strikers or any of their representatives.

NEWSPAPER EDITORS DEFY CENSORSHIP; WILL PRINT FACTS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The editors of the Russ, the Viedomosti, the Novosti and the Grashdandi declare their intention, as soon as they are able to resume publication, openly to defy the censorship in the matter of strike news and Sunday's affair.

They drew up a letter to the censor to-day, saying they felt the gravity of the situation and demanded that they print the facts without minimizing or glossing them over.

The Novroe Vremya and other papers, however, refused to join, and the letter was not sent; but the editors of the four papers named agreed to adopt the course indicated.

MAXIM GORKI ON RUSSIA'S TRAGEDY

By Maxim Gorki.

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Special Cable to the Boston American.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The Russian revolution has begun. The bloody dawn of the day of freedom will be followed by more slaughter, but in the end the people will triumph.

Sunday's awful proceedings have accomplished what years of propaganda could not accomplish. The confidence in the Czar—the strongest article in the faith of the common people of Russia—has been destroyed. This has been the insurmountable breastwork behind which the aristocrats have fought off every movement for reform in Russia. They have shielded themselves behind the traditional love of the people for their supreme ruler.

The idea of revolt against the "Little Father" was inconceivable to the majority of the working people. They blamed all their troubles on the Grand Dukes and Ministers who stood between them and the Czar, and believed that if he could be apprised of the crimes and injustices that were committed in his name there would be an end to the misery of Russia.

CZAR CLASSED AS TYRANT.

They carried this faith up to the Narva Gate; they believed as implicitly in their Emperor as they did in the cross that was borne by their leader.

In one volley the soldiers of the Czar have destroyed the power of his name. On Saturday morning the Czar was the object of his people's worship. With the roar of the guns he became the known enemy of those who would have gladly laid down their lives for him.

To-day there are but two parties in Russia, aligned in enmity that will never cease until liberty is triumphant. The Czar is now placed among the tyrants, and the hands that were raised in trust to him are now uplifted against him.

They have been called rebels and traitors. On my honor they made the pilgrimage toward the Winter Palace without a thought of violence in their minds. They had no idea of subverting authority or offering even discourtesy to their sovereign. All they wanted was to present their petition—a petition which embraced nothing but what is granted to all other civilized people in the world—to the Emperor. Had he come to the palace and let them see him, all would have been ended with cheering, and with the multitude on its knees, praising him and calling down the blessings of Heaven upon his head.

SLAUGHTER WAS PLANNED.

Instead, the troops were put there to slaughter these peaceable and faithful subjects, and they now hold him responsible for the lives that were taken.

Every widow and every orphan that was made on Saturday has a voice that will pronounce the end of absolutism in Russia.

I was in the crowd. Father Gopon and the other chiefs of the movement were in the van. They carried aloft the sacred Ikons, portraits of the Czar and holy crucifixes. Are these such weapons as would be held by men seeking to overturn a throne?

We gained to within fifteen paces of the soldiers. We could look into their eyes, and then we did not believe that they would slay their fellows.

NO WARNING WAS GIVEN.

There was no warning. We saw the rifles go up and then the fire flashed in our faces, and all about us men went down choking with their own blood.

Not a word of disloyalty had been spoken when that order was given to shoot.

It was evidently the intention to exterminate the group of leaders, in the centre of which were Father Gopon and Father Sergius.

Why were they not all slain? The soldiers did not fire properly. Many among them hated their task, and, though we were within fifty feet of them, many of the shots went over our heads.

MANY FIRED IN THE AIR.

They did not dare refuse to obey the order to fire, but many of them contrived to shoot so that the guilt of the massacre should not rest on their conscience. In no other way can I account for the escape of any considerable number of those who faced the rifles.

But, though they could not bear to kill the priests who bore the sacred emblems, numbers of them fired into the crowd.

My hand was upon the shoulder of a young man as the rifles went up. He fell from under it, and as he rolled at my feet the blood gushed from his mouth. It was impossible to miss had the men shot as they were ordered. I certainly would not be here to-day had all that volley gone into the mass of men.

The picture of the Czar above us was shattered by the bullets.

I do not know how many fell at that first volley. It seemed as if the street was suddenly full of dead and wounded. Then came the crowning atrocity of that awful crime.

WOUNDED SHOT DOWN.

As the wounded tried to rise from the snow they were shot again and again. It was cruel and unnecessary work. No resistance was made. Even if the people had been so minded, they had nothing with which to offer battle.

The crowd fell back before the bullets. Even then the troops did not cease firing.

There was no panic, even when men were dropping on every side and it seemed as if every man in that crowd was fated to die. The men cried out when they were shot—they were not soldiers, trained to look on death as a commonplace; the wounded groaned and some of them prayed as the snow turned red; but the others, who fled from the men who had been posted to shoot them down, were not mad from fear.

A STRANGE SIGHT IN RUSSIA.

They had failed in their purpose, and they rallied to other parts of the city to aid their brothers in whatever came next.

I went to the Nevsky Prospect, where the workmen had gathered to consider the outcome of the movement. Orators sprang up and addressed them. For the first time in Russia men spoke their minds.

Again men were scrambling in the bloody snow, or falling headlong and lying still.

The horror of it all stilled the voices of those left alive. I saw a boy staring at his arm that had been shattered by a bullet as if surprise had overcome every other sentiment, and all the time the merciless hail of lead was pursuing us.

PICKED OFF AS THEY FLED.

The crowd scattered as it fled. This at least should have marked the end of the slaughter, but it did not. The soldiers chose their marks among the escaping people and picked them off as they ran.

In other sections of the city the same ghastly scenes were being enacted because a sovereign would not receive a petition that bore nothing but respect for him and loyalty to the country. I did not see the other horrors that I have since heard about—the shooting of women and children and the harrying of the fugitives.

I saw the carts and ambulances that had been held in readiness—the evidence of the premeditated character of the slaying—and watched the gathering of the dead and wounded.

Doubtless they proceeded upon the old principle of suppressing by terror the movement of a people who only ask for what other people have enjoyed for centuries, and meant to make the lesson as terrible as possible.

Instead, they have roused a spirit that will never die until the old order of things is forever buried. January 22 will be a date in the history of the world's progress that will never be forgotten.

NO THOUGHT OF DISLOYALTY.

The killing and maiming of all these people was so unnecessary, so unprovoked that it seems incredible. All that the people did they had announced in advance. Again I must say that there was not even a contingent purpose of disorder or revolution in the progress of the workmen to where they hoped to see their ruler.

We tried in every way to prevent bloodshed. I was a member of the committee appointed at a meeting of the literary classes on Saturday. Other committeemen were Professor Karevoff, Editor Hessen of Pravo, Messrs. Peshekonoff, Myakotin and Arsenieff, all well known names in Russian literature and all my respected friends. We visited Witte at his home and Prince Mirsky at the office of the Minister of the Interior. Deputy Rydsevsky received us in the absence of the Prince, and we begged them not to call out the troops, and told them that to do so would lead to awful bloodshed and an outbreak of terrorism that would result in the loss of prestige to the Czar. You know how vain were our efforts.

The effects of yesterday's work will never be eliminated. There are more revolutionists in Russia now by hundreds of thousands than there were two days ago, and Father Gopon is still alive and well. I dare not reveal where he is, but he will be heard of soon.

NEW GOVERNOR OF ST. PETERSBURG NOTED FOR CRUELTY

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—Several official changes were announced to-day. General Fullon, chief of police of St. Petersburg, has been appointed Governor-General of Warsaw, as a reward for the suppression of Sunday's riots. The notorious reactionist, General Trepoff, formerly chief of police of Moscow, has been appointed Governor-General of St. Petersburg. General Frisch has been made chief of police of St. Petersburg. Generals Trepoff and Frisch both have a reputation for extreme severity.

REVOLT DESTROYS RUSSIAN CREDIT; WAR MUST END

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Her credit destroyed and her source of raising funds no longer available, Russia will be compelled to end the war with Japan. This, it is felt in diplomatic circles, will surely follow if the revolution is not promptly put down.

That the country will be plunged into a civil strife few doubt, and with the internal affairs of the country disorganized and demoralized the French and German holders of Russian bonds will make haste to sell their securities with the result that the price will drop to a low figure. Of the enormous debt under which the country labors, $1,800,000,000 is held in France.

HE FOUND IT

Just as Recommended.

"I bought a fifty cent package of Pyramid Pile Cure from my druggist, and have used two dollar packages since. I find them just as you recommended them to be. I have not felt the least sign of piles since using your remedy three months ago. If you want to use my name you may do so, as I feel like a new man. I now have no trouble with the dreadful, aggravated disease.

"I meant to write you sooner, but thought I would wait until I was cured. I thank you for your wonderful Pile Cure. I was a great sufferer from piles." Fred Deerr, R. F. D. 4, New Brunswick, N. J.

Seldom, if ever, is there any doubt about the effect produced by the use of Pyramid Pile Cure, as is shown by the experience given above. The proprietors of this remedy have thousands of similar letters on file, and surely no better proof of the merit of the preparation could be asked; when it is borne in mind that these latters are wholly unsolicited, there is certainly cause for pride in the remedy.

Pyramid Pile Cure is sold by druggists for fifty cents a package, and if yours hasn't it he will get it for you if asked to do so. Accept no substitutes, and remember there is no other remedy "just as good." Everyone is urged to write Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for their little book describing the causes and cure of piles, as it affords much useful information and is sent free for the asking.

HEALTH

is the

Most Important

In buying food-articles, you must consider several things: Economy, Results, Easy Handling, Reliability; but the most important is Health.

Health means everything. In clothes, furniture, etc., if the buyer gets a poor or imitation article, the only harm is loss of money. In buying food-articles, if imitations are supplied, there is a loss of money, and probably an injury to health—which is beyond price.

Remember these facts when buying baking powder.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Worn Out? Run Down?

I will gladly give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy to test.

Nothing to deposit. Nothing to promise. The dollar bottle is free. Your Druggist, on my order, will hand you a full dollar's worth and send me the bill.

Why do work and worry and excess and strain and over-indulgence break down constitutions and make men and women worn out and run down and restless and sleepless and discouraged and morose? Because they weaken the tiny, tender nerves on which life itself depends.

Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the automatic nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control the digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

Those are the nerves that worry wears out and work breaks down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

It does no good to take stimulants and narcotics, for theirs, at best, is but a temporary effect which merely postpones the day of reckoning.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. That is the end of all vital troubles. That is the end of sleepless nights and restless days. That is the end of "nervousness," the end of brain fag and fatigue.

If you are worn out, run down and have never tried my remedy, merely write and ask. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as gladly as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me. This offer is made only to strangers to my remedy. Those who have once used the Restorative do not need this evidence. There are no conditions—no requirements. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief. All that I ask you to do is to write—write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 4,808, Racine, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

Hon. Robert M. Morse's Argument Before the Gas Commissioners.

Mr. Chairman: The gas companies appear to show cause why these petitions should not be granted. The petitions may be divided into two classes—first, the petition of His Honor, the Mayor, reinforced by that of the Selectmen of Brookline; and, secondly, the petitions of various persons alleging themselves to be consumers of gas from the different companies.

At the outset I wish to say that we may all congratulate ourselves upon the character of the tribunal to which these petitions are presented, and by which they are to be decided. This board is superior, by its special experience and knowledge of this class of subjects, to any board or tribunal in this country. It has had an experience of twenty years in dealing with questions of this sort. It has dealt with them honestly and impartially. Its integrity and its impartiality are unimpeachable. The reports of this board are faithful and modest records of the great service it has rendered to the entire community. It has been patient in its hearings, thorough in its investigations, and just in its conclusions. Not one of its decisions has been overruled by any act of the Legislature, or has failed in the end to commend itself to the public. This board, in many instances, has granted petitions for a reduction in the price of gas. In other cases it has refused to grant the petitions. But in all cases it has given reasons for its decisions which have satisfied the public. And therefore, while it is easy and common for persons unacquainted with the subject to indulge in flings at this or that tribunal before which they may have occasion to appear, it is safe to say that, so far as this board is concerned, the interests of the public and of the companies alike are safe in its hands. The board in all its decisions has recognized the fundamental proposition that the price of gas in a given case is to be determined upon the actual conditions relating to that case; it is not to be determined upon anticipations, speculations or guesses into the future, no matter how plausible they may be; the decision is to be made with regard to the rights of the capital employed. That is not only required by the Constitution of the United States, but it is dictated by the simplest principles of justice and enlightened public opinion.

Before referring in slight detail to the general nature of the testimony which we propose to produce before the board, I wish to consider for a moment the case as presented by the two sets of petitions.

His Honor, the Mayor, has acted on his own individual judgment, according to his honest belief in what the public interest requires, but without any special investigation of the subject, and without claim to any special knowledge on the subject. His proposition was, and is, that inasmuch as a consolidation of the gas companies is probable and is likely to be consummated, this is an opportune time at which to fix the price of gas; and on that ground especially he asks the board to fix the price of gas. The learned counsel for the corporation, who represents him, without himself assuming to have investigated the subject, or to have any special knowledge upon it, has been struck by the effect of certain comparisons which he has instituted between the companies in Boston and in other parts of the State, and certain foreign companies, and has urged that that comparison furnishes a ground for the claim that gas in Boston is too high. We shall have occasion to show that the local conditions here require and justify the price which is charged. We shall show also that he is mistaken in the assumptions which he makes, and from which he draws certain of his conclusions. My brother took especial pains in his opening to speak of the price in Glasgow, for instance, as forty-three cents per thousand cubic feet, whereas it is fifty-seven cents. He spoke of the price of gas in Manchester as fifty cents, whereas it is sixty-eight cents; and of the price of gas in Birmingham as forty cents, whereas it is fifty-six cents.

When a case is presented based upon premises as unsound as those are, it is easy to see that the subject has not been investigated with the care which my brother would ordinarily examine a matter of importance.

We shall show that the tabulations and the summaries produced by him, and which are all the contributions which have been made by him to the case, are either inaccurate, or are certainly insufficient to justify the conclusions to which he asks the board to come.

The principal activity in the prosecution of these petitions is due to the enterprise of one newspaper, which, for advertising, has incurred, and is incurring, considerable expense—first, in obtaining signatures to petitions to this board, and then in employing counsel and an experienced gas statistician and otherwise forwarding these investigations. It is said that there are 70,000 names upon this petition which has been wheeled into this room. So far as I know, nobody has the courage or the patience to count them, and it may well be that that statement is correct, or any other statement. In point of fact, as to the number. But we have had the curiosity to analyze and investigate something about those signatures, and we find, and shall show, that, in the first place, not one of the petitions presented to this board contains the names of twenty consumers of gas from that company against which the petition is directed; so that, if we were disposed to be technical, we could ask the board to throw out all these petitions on the ground that the petitioners have not brought themselves within the law, and are not entitled to any standing before this tribunal. That course, however, might be regarded as narrow and technical, and we have no disposition to shut out any inquiry pursued by anybody with honest intent.

We have had, however, a further analysis of the names made, first, by taking the first 520 names that could be easily reached in looking at this wheel, and then by analyzing the 809 names which were printed in one of the issues of the BOSTON AMERICAN, the date of which will be given. The result of those investigations is to show, in general, that not more than one-half of the signers are consumers; that not more than one-third of them are regular consumers; that those who are regular consumers take only a small percentage of the gas furnished; and that numbers of persons whose names are upon the petition disclaim any knowledge of having signed it, or of the purposes of the petition, and we have a large number of affidavits from some of them to show that they did not sign the petition. All that bears upon the general proposition that a petition of this general character, carried about the city as this was carried, may easily get signatures, and frequently from people who have no interest in or knowledge of the subject-matter.

The more important point in connection with this class of petitions is that there is absolutely no public demand for any action on the part of this board. There is an entire lack of public interest in these proceedings. There is no popular support in any quarter for any of these petitions. That is manifest from the fact that there has been no popular attendance at these hearings. The half-dozen counsel, reporters and witnesses have been the only persons who have appeared before this board. Nobody cares anything about the hearings; nobody follows the reports with any interest. The reason is obvious. There is what perhaps there may not have been at any previous time within our recollection—a general public confidence in the ability, honesty and breadth of view of the present owners and managers of this property. There is a general belief that they can be trusted, after they have had sufficient time to develop their policies and enter upon the large expense which must be incurred if there is to be an[illegible]ssential change in conditions here, to re[illegible] the price of gas, if it can properly be done.

Not only do we say, therefore, that this is not an opportune time for any action by this board in reducing the price of gas: we say that it is a conspicuously inopportune time to invoke any such action.

In general it may be said that, for the last ten years, the difficulties in the gas industry have been greater than at any time in its history. There has been a great rise in the price of coal, increase in the cost of labor and in almost every detail of production. The principal source of supply for the gas in Boston, one that has furnished more than any other during the last few years, one that it is to be hoped will continue to furnish a large supply of gas in Boston—the New England Gas & Coke Works, an enterprise of great promise—it is to be remembered is not an establishment to make gas. Its primary business is to make coke. Coke furnishes sixty per cent. of its product; gas is only fifteen per cent. of its product.

The gas from the coke works, of course, furnishes the supply to the Pipe Line, and, through the Pipe Line, to the other companies. The contracts of the Pipe Line do not call for more than a total daily supply of one million cubic feet. So that if the question were narrowed down to what could be legally required if we were dealing with these as independent companies, a million cubic feet a day would be the entire supply which could be relied upon. But looking at this matter as we desire to look at it, in the broadest way, assuming that the coke works can be depended on to furnish through the Pipe Line the four millions, or possibly the five millions, a day ordinarily which have been furnished during the last two or three years, it follows that they constitute only two-fifths of the supply of the city, or one-third of the supply of the city, and that the remainder must come from the works of the several companies. There is nothing to indicate that the supply from the Coke Works can be relied upon as larger than that which has been furnished.

The gas, then, must come, as I have said, from the works of the several companies. Those works are Commercial Point and North End, belonging to the Boston company, and the Bay State works and the Brookline works. All of those works have been operated during the past year; all of them, I think, are in operation to-day. All of them must be operated during the next year and the year after, according to the judgment of the experienced engineers in charge, if the supply of the city is to be kept up to a point to prevent serious inconvenience, if not public calamity.

It is not practicable or desirable to operate all these works to their full capacity at all times, but we shall show, what perhaps may have been indicated already, that in the judgment of the engineers, looking at the interests of the public, it has not been, and will not be, safe to abandon any of those works; and that, in order to keep a force at the works of all the companies, and have them all in condition for use at any time, or at all times, the expense which has been incurred was justifiable, and similar expense must be incurred in future. We shall produce the engineers in charge of these works, both of them men of experience and entitled to the confidence not only of this Board, but of the community; and they will explain in detail the nature of the statements that I have indicated, and will establish, I think, beyond all question, if there is any doubt upon it, that the continuance of these works is necessary.

Not only is the manufacture of gas at these different works under the charge of competent engineers, but the works themselves and the business of the companies, the purchase of supplies, the general overseeing of the making and distribution of gas, are under the management of Mr. Richards, who, I have the right to say, and desire to say, to this board and to the community, is a man of exceptional executive powers, a man who gives promise, if he is let alone, of doing more to solve the gas problem in Boston in the highest interests both of the citizens and of the shareholders, than any man who has ever been connected with the gas business in Boston.

The statistics will show that the average dividend paid by the six companies which are directly affected by these petitions, to wit, the Boston, the South Boston, the Roxbury, the Brookline, the Dorchester and the Jamaica Plain Companies, for the year ending June 30th, 1904, was 7.6 per cent.; leaving a surplus of earnings which, after making a reasonable allowance for depreciation, is no more than any conservative and well-managed corporation or set of corporations should have.

They will show, also, that the average dividend of the eight companies, adding to the six that I have named the Pipe Line and the Bay State, was 6.39 per cent.; leaving a surplus substantially the same as before, and one that would not be regarded as excessive in view of the allowance to be made for depreciation. Those were the dividends actually paid by these companies, and they were all the dividends that could be fairly paid by the companies.

As to the rate of dividends which may properly be paid upon gas investments, there is this to be said: The question has been frequently presented, directly or collaterally, to this board. The board has not, so far as I am aware, ever undertaken to fix any limit to which a company might go and beyond which it could not go; but the board has done this: In the case of the Chelsea Company, reported in the Seventh Report, for the year 1892, Page 11, it has spoken of a six per cent. dividend as a low dividend. In the case of the Boston Gas Company, the Ninth Report, for the year 1893, Page 255, it has spoken of an eight per cent. dividend as a fair dividend. In the case of the Boston Electric Light Company, the Tenth Report, 1895, Page 44, it has spoken of an eight per cent. dividend as a fair dividend. It has not only not disapproved of a ten per cent. dividend, as in the case of the Cambridge Gas Light Company, but within the last year it has authorized the issue of capital on the basis of $200 a share, which was on the assumption, of course, that the ten per cent. dividend would continue, otherwise that investment could not be a fair or proper one. That was a guaranty to the shareholders of the Cambridge company, and to some extent an intimation and adjudication so far as the public was concerned, that a dividend of that amount would not be objectionable. I claim that, if the necessity should ever arise for an adjudication, taking into account the hazards and uncertainties of the business, the possible great disturbance by electric light competition, the chances of serious rise in the cost of coal and oil, every one of which conditions might reduce the dividend, naturally, or prevent the payment of any dividend for one or more years, a dividend of ten per cent. would not be sufficient to justify any interference by this board. Certainly it gives to the officers of a company the highest stimulus to do good service and furnish cheap gas if they can hope to be able to earn a substantial dividend; and, on the other hand, to make a ruling that a six per cent. dividend, or a seven per cent. dividend, which is what my brothers ask for, shall be the limit to which a gas investment shall go, is a direct notice to the owners of the companies that they need not exert themselves to make improvements or to cheapen the price of gas.

It has been said in this hearing, and will be said again, that great improvements may be made in the existing conditions, and that if those improvements are made it will be possible to make and distribute gas at less cost than at present. I will grant that assertion. What those improvements shall be may be a matter of question on which engineers may differ, and on which the present owners of this property naturally desire to determine precisely what is the best thing to be done.

It is said that a new holder should be built at the North End; that another should be built at Girard street; that new mains should be laid, and that other extensive changes should be undertaken. Very likely these, or some of these, things should be done. But it will take a large amount of additional capital to make these improvements. It will require the best engineering talent to solve the problem in the most satisfactory way, and it will require sagacious and comprehensive business management, and then three or four years' time in which to do the work, and to do it right.

I need not say that the price of gas at the present time is not to be determined with reference to the possibility or the probability or the desirability of making any or all of these improvements. The price of gas for the present is to be determined on the conditions as they exist, and under which the present owners must act. What they may be able to do hereafter is another matter. These owners have just come into possession of this property. They take it in the shape in which it is, with the various works and various methods for making and distributing gas. They should be trusted until they show that they are unworthy of public confidence. But they will not show themselves unworthy. The men who took hold of the complicated and difficult problem of rapid transit in Boston, and are giving us the best and cheapest system of local transportation in the world, can be trusted to solve this gas problem in a way satisfactory to this board and the public. •••

BRIDE SLAIN, OR DEATH DUE TO SUICIDE PACT

Milwaukee Police Puzzled by Death Mystery of Boston Man's Wife.

HUSBAND WANTED HERE

Dispatches from Milwaukee to the BOSTON AMERICAN state that the police of that city are trying to determine whether the bride of E. S. Terry, alias Arthur Henry Milligan, an alleged Boston embezzler, who was found dead in the Hotel Blatz, was murdered or whether her death was the result of a suicide pact with Milligan.

Milligan was known under the alias of Arthur Henry Smith and Arthur Henry Brown. He was employed in the circulation department of the Boston Herald. His accounts were short $1,400, and the police sent out a circular requesting his arrest.

The young bride, who was Miss Florence Groves, a telephone operator at the Warner House in Chicago, was found dead in a room of the Blatz Hotel in Milwaukee, where the couple had been stopping since January 13, being registered as E. S. Terry and wife.

Milligan left the hotel shortly before his wife's body was found, and was later seen drinking something from a small bottle in a hallway in East Water street, a few blocks from the hotel. A stranger endeavored to stop him, when Milligan fled.

The first hint of the tragedy was given in Chicago, when F. A. Groves, a brother of the bride, received the following letter from Milwaukee, written by Milligan:

> "We are too divinely happy to live. When you receive this we both shall be on the way to Heaven. Our coffins will arrive at your house to-day. Do not grieve over our death. We have loved each other deeply. We shall die smiling. Bury us side by side."

Mr. Groves at once telegraphed to the Hotel Blatz.

When the girl's brother reached Milwaukee and called on the police, he was shown a book containing the names and photographs of fugitives wanted throughout the country. The picture and description of Arthur H. Milligan, who disappeared from Boston on September 10 last, it is alleged, having embezzled $1,400, caught his eye.

"That's Terry," said Groves. "The description tallies in every respect."

Later Hotel Clerk Joiner also identified Milligan as Terry. The police are searching Milwaukee for him, but have doubts as to whether he will be found.

PARTED IN LIFE; DEATH REUNITES

Special to the Boston American.

LYNN, Jan. 24.—The funeral of Mrs. Alfred Pitt, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed to later in the week, when the double funeral of the wife and of her husband, the latter having been killed by a Boston & Maine train here last night, will be held. Husband and wife separated six weeks ago, but will be reunited at the grave.

Cause of the separation is not known. Pitt left the home at Lakeside and took a room in the Workingmen's Home. His wife, who had been ill, died last Sunday. Since then Pitt acted strangely. He was thought to be despondent, and talk has been heard that his own death may not have been accidental.

STEEL EARNED $20,750,000

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—A director of the United States Steel Corporation and member of the finance committee says: "The earnings of the company for the quarter ended December 31 are $20,750,000, with orders on the books in excess of 5,000,000 tons.

"The actual earnings for the quarter were between $24,000,000 and $25,000,000, but extraordinary sums were charged off for depreciation, betterments, etc."

HEARING FOR HIDE TARIFF

The Committee on Federal Relations of the Legislature gave a hearing to-day on that part of Governor Douglas's address in which he recommended a revision of the tariff on hides and coal. The hearing was held in the room No. 426 in the State House.

Among those who favored a revision of the tariff as recommended by the Governor were ex-Congressman Joseph H. Walker, of Worcester; ex-Mayor Edward L. Pickard, of Newton; F. W. Clarke, a Boston leather merchant, and Byron W. Holt, of New York, a prominent statistician and tariff expert.

Colonel Albert Clarke, secretary of the Home Market Club, was present to represent the opposition to the Governor's views.

NOTHING EQUALS IT

Mrs. W. L. Jacklin, 33 Westminster St., Gives the Use of Her Name in Endorsing Father John's Medicine as a Cure for Coughs and Colds.

I will gladly permit the use of my name in recommendation of Father John's Medicine. I have used it and find nothing equal to Father John's Medicine for coughs and colds. (Signed) Mrs. W. L. Jacklin, 33 Westminster St., Boston, Mass.

Not a patent medicine. No poisonous drugs, nor alcohol. Prevents pneumonia, bronchitis and consumption. Cures colds or money back.

APPLEYARD TO SUE BANK MEN

Arthur E. Appleyard, the Brookline trolley promoter, will bring suit against the former owners of the German Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., now insolvent, to recover $385,00. He represents that this was the price of fifty-one shares of the bank stock, that the stock was sold to him under false representation, that the bank was insolvent at the time, and that loans made to Appleyard did not cause the failure of the bank.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN ICE

LYNN, Jan. 24.—An employe of the gas house on Shepard street found the body of Cornelius O'Keefe, a plumber, imbedded in the ice in a small pool to-day. Both of the man's eyes were blackened, but otherwise there were no marks of violence. The finding of $42 in his pockets caused the police to believe that he was not the victim of an assault. The body had apparently been in the ice for three or four days. O'Keefe lived with a sister at No. 6 Morris street, Lynn.

ASK ROOSEVELT FOR PROTECTION

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 24.—Marshall Wright, an American mine owner of Sonora, is here to enlist co-operation in an appeal to the United States Government to protect its citizens in Mexico. He declares hundreds of Americans there are in peril. Troops are now pursuing into the mountains the Indians who killed four Americans in Sonora last week.

JORDAN MARSH CO.

ESTABLISHED 1851

Our Standard Always the Highest — Our Prices Absolutely the Lowest — Our Stock Always the Largest

Before Stock Taking

Clearance Sale

BEGINNING TO-MORROW

Wednesday, Jan 25 AND ENDING Saturday, Jan. 28

Four Days Only

This extraordinary bargain array of seasonable merchandise includes all odds and ends, single pieces, broken assortments and special lines to be discontinued.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

AUDITING or position wanted by a thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, age 34; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

A YOUNG MAN wants situation as apprentice in a drug store; some knowledge of drugs; good recommendation. FRANK ROBICHAUD, Craftsbury, Vt.

BAKER—First class; also ice cream maker and pastry cook, understands pudding, jelly and all kinds of meat pies; city or country. W 7, Boston American.

FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN wants position. T. MAROM, 625 Dorchester ave., So. Boston.

GENERAL MAN—Situation wanted in private family; understands care horses, carriages and automobiles; 12 years in last place; good reference. E. GARDNER, 57½ Tremont st., Cambridge.

GENTLEMAN wants position of any kind; good references. Write LEON BLOT, 81 Milford st., city.

HIGHLY recommended office man with wide experience in upper leather factory and at present in shoe factory making McKay welts and turns, also slippers, desires a change Feb. 1. D 7, American.

SITUATION wanted by a young man of 22 yrs. as asst. book-keeper or general office work; first-class ref., $12 start. Address G 76, Boston American.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, woodsmen, drivers, diggers, laborers, sawmill and factory hands; also opportunities to learn useful trades. Telephone, telegraph or write to FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Supt., 43 Hawkins st., Boston. Telephone 1326 Hay.

WILLING YOUNG MAN, 23, wants work at anything. J. ROSSMAN, 64 Bowdoin st.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer desires a position in this locality, at present with R. W. T. S. Co., New York city (expert gents' furnishings dresser). Address GILBERT DAMON, Quincy, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

CAPABLE woman wants cooking or housework in country; excellent references. 23A Blue Hill ave.

CARE OF A DOCTOR'S OFFICE wanted by a competent girl; best of references. Call on or address M. G. DONAHUE, 55 St. Germain st., Suite 2.

COMPETENT colored girl wants gen. housework, private fam. 45 Kendall st., Rox., 2d floor.

COOK—A very good plain cook would like a place in the city or Jamaica Plain; good references. Address A. B., 583 Hyde Park av., Hyde Park, Mass.

LADY of good character wishes position as attendant to an elderly person, or would like patients to massage at their homes. B 23, American.

SITUATION wanted as working nurse. 34 St. Martin st., Charlestown.

WANTED—By capable American woman of 38, position as working housekeeper in lodging house or for widower. Call or address Mrs. H., 623 Mass. av.

WANTED—Family washing by reliable woman; call or send. MRS. H., 64 Northfield st., Roxbury.

WANTED—Housekeeper position in widower's fam. by Am. woman of 30. E. M. B., 148 Hammond st., Waltham, Mass.

WOMAN would like washing or cleaning by hour or day. Address 16 Nashua st., Somerville.

FURNITURE.

Comparison Proves All We Claim.

IF you do not believe the above, call and see our goods. Mahogany dressers, worth $30, price $20; round quartered oak extension tables, $10; dining chairs, quartered oak, $1.60; ladies' desks, music cabinets, children's chairs, &c., at equally low prices. GEO. O. WHIPPLE, 90 Canal st., Wakefield bldg., Boston.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST SCHOOL in Boston. PROF. HEINEMANN'S ACADEMY, 176 Tremont st.; beginners class Tues. and Tours.; advanced Fri.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening with music; lady or gentleman teacher; send for circular.

STOKELL'S, 178 Tremont st.—Private lessons with music, any hour, day or evening.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Franklin Square House, 11 East Newton st., Boston; cheap, safe, warm, conveniently located; rates 75c., $1 and $1.25 per day; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Sq. House.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, lost or stolen in Chelsea in March, 1904; dark brindle body, all white head, cut ears, tight screw tail, one black nail on forepaw; answers to name Babbie; will reward any information. H 4, Boston American.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc., individual instruction, day and evening; none too old to learn; call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 372 Boylston st.

PATENTS.

C. S. GOODING, M. E., 28 School, Boston—The only office designing machinery, soliciting patents, conducting patent suits; send for pamphlet; draftsmen supplied by day. Tel. M. 5146.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult us on law and domestic relations. Advice free. 43 Tremont st., room 314.

For Sale, Purchase and Exchange.

HARVARD SURGICAL CHAIR, good as new, low price. G 5, Boston American office.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

WOOD PIANO CO.

180 Tremont St.

WE make it as easy to buy a piano direct from us as if our wareroom was at your door; write today, we will explain, save dealers' profits, buy direct; the tone and durability of the piano you buy is the most important thing to consider; we are interested to suit you; write today. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

YOUR OLD PIANO or organ as first payment on any piano in our stock, balance on terms to suit; exclusive representative for the following makes: Ernest, Gabler & Bros., J. & C. Fischer, Hardman, Poole and other high-grade makes; several new Chickering & Sons, upright and grand; Henry F. Miller, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis, Emerson; all standard makes, in good order, at prices that will appeal to careful buyers; write us today for full information. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

WOULD you like to sell your piano? write us, we will send our representative with the money. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

SEVERAL organs in good order, $15, Estey, Mason & Hamlin, Geo. Woods and others. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

HENRY F. MILLER—If a piano, used, standard make, will answer, see this one, price $150. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

IVERS & POND, walnut case, cost new $425; we have the original bill; our price $185. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

2 STEINWAY UPRIGHTS, used, $200 each. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

15 GRAND PIANOS, some like new, others used; fine selection for church, lodge or town hall; write us for full particulars.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS

Took the Gold Medal at Mechanics' Fair in Boston in 1887, '92 and '95 for their new patent unequalled Uprights and Grands, finest tone and best for wear. Also the first-class H. W. BERRY and the fine Kellar & Sons Uprights. Also Uprights and Squares from $35.00 to $200.00. Terms easy and prices reasonable. Special bargains on slightly used Kranich & Bach's.

H. W. BERRY,
646 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Brand New Sohmer Piano

MAHOGANY CASE, full size, will sell at great reduction, $150 below agent's price; this is no fake ad.; if you are interested in a high-grade piano better see this one before you buy. T 26, Boston American.

$110 MILLER PIANO

BEAUTIFUL CASE, full rich, resonant tone; cost when new $500; our special price now $110; terms, $4 per month; if you cannot call write for our special price list. STIEFF, 207 Tremont st., opposite Hotel Touraine.

CHICKERING PIANO, $125

$5 DOWN, $5 per month; very fine piano for beginners; if you cannot call, write for our special price list. STIEFF, 207 Tremont st., opposite Hotel Touraine.

$70 BUYS my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had excellent care in refined family; handsome solid mahogany bench; silk scarf, with some music, included; can be seen evenings, or afternoons after 2 o'clock, by addressing D 88, Boston American.

RENT A PIANO—3 months, $10; allow rent within one year toward purchase of that or any piano you may select; squares, $5 to $50; organs, $3 to $35; uprights, $75 to $450; all makes, new or second-hand. BLAKE'S, 564 Washington st.; elevator; established 1869.

A MAGNIFICENT BARGAIN in an absolutely high grade piano is offered by the advertiser; reason for selling, I have no use for the instrument. Write for particulars, G 168, Boston American.

HELP WANTED—Male.

MEN wanted everywhere, tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; permanent occupation; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pontiac Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A good, strong man that is a good talker to take orders and run a machine that he can make sure $5-$10 per day by taking half interest. Apply at 112 Main st., Malden; see proprietor of shop.

WANTED—Compositor on ads, male or female; experience on suburban paper; no Boston help wanted. Times, Beverly.

WANTED—500 cotton mill help, 200 cotton weavers, 50 families, to start new mill. Write CHARLES M. NEWTON, Woonsocket, R. I.

WE HAVE A PLAN so that you can buy and wear jewelry, diamonds, watches, etc., while paying for them by easy weekly payments; run in and see us. SONNABEND'S CREDIT HOUSE, 15 Elm st., 18-20 Brattle st., near Quincy House.

WE want to-day five good writers for plain office work; start at $3.50. MERCANTILE REFERENCE AND BOND ASSOCIATION, 56 Summer st.

FOR $50 I will make you a practical chauffeur and repair man; training by actual work on cars. Address P. O. Box 51, Malden, Mass.

MEN CAN MAKE $5 to $10 a day selling unbreakable glass lamp chimneys; can throw on the floor and stand on them without breaking. C. J. & A. G. BROWN & CO., 209 Harvard st., Cambridgeport, Mass.; tel. 1477-2.

HELP WANTED—Male.

$20.00 WEEKLY

EASILY earned (position permanent) distributing circulars, samples, etc. For particulars Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

ANY person to distribute our samples; $18 weekly, steady. "EMPIRE," 4 Wells st., Chicago.

A BRIGHT, neat-appearing man wanted; permanent work, 8 hours daily, $12 weekly, references. DESMOND CO., 144 High st.

A GOOD CHANCE for man who can sell popular priced specialty; $4 per day. THE RUSS MFG. CO., 332 Atlantic ave.

A MAN of energy, ability and education to represent large N. Y. house; must be capable of earning $30 a week and not afraid to work for it. C. A. LIND, 294 Washington st.

AT BOSTON COMMERCIAL AGENCY—Do you wish a high-grade mercantile or clerical position? If so, call on us, as we are receiving requests from mercantile houses for good parties. ROUGHTON & WARE, 304 Washington st.

AT BRECK'S BUREAU, 406 Washington st. (Near Summer st.)—Head book-kr, who writes fine hand, $2,000; book-kr, $15; book-kr, exp. express business; 3 first-class window trimmers; book-kr and stenographer, Oliver t. w.; young stenographer, $8; book-kr and stenographer, $12; stenographer, exp. whol. clothing; young trav. salesman, exp. furs or dry goods; 3 young paper salesmen; exp. trav. sporting goods salesman; 3 gro. and prov. order clerks, $12-$15; gro. and prov. order clerk, exp., Jam. Plain or Rox., $15; 2 meat and fish cutters, $12-$15; young meat cutter, $12; 3 reg'd druggists, $15-$18; country fellows as hospital attendants; third-class engineer, $14; hotel, oyster man and ice cream maker; young janitor, $30 and room; express teamster, $14; double teamster, liv., Camb. or Somerville, $14; ushers for theatre; 4 off. boys, good writers, $5; Hyde Park boy, asst. shipper, $6; real estate off.; Charlestown boy; steamship office; electric office; whol. woollens, $4; whol. hardware, boots and shoes, and many other places for boys over 15 years of age.

AT TABER'S—A No. 1 bellboy, good ref. required; oyster man, city. 48 Summer st.

BOYS—Send name and address and receive interesting article. SYNDICATE SUPPLY CO., Providence, R. I.

BOY WANTED—Bright Am. boy, 15 to 17 years of age. Room 1, 406 Washington st.

CIGARMAKER wanted to run factory and retail, small amount required; good opening. ED. McGUIRE, Franklin House, Greenfield, Mass.

CIGAR SALESMAN, with or without experience; established trade, good pay; stamp for reply. GOULD CIGAR CO., Cleveland, O.

CANDYMAKER on counter goods to work part time or evenings. 465 Broadway, South Boston.

CIRCULARS and sample distributors wanted everywhere; no canvassing, good pay. CO-OPERATIVE ADV. CO., N. Y.

FEW STREET MEN and canvassers; new article. Apply to room 303, 114 Bedford st., Boston.

HELP WANTED—Female.

At Ascension Society
6 Ferdinand St.

Working housekeeper for workingman's family; general, small lodging house, city; general, 3 adults, fair wages; cook, first-class, city place, good wages; cook and second, large private family.

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS; large returns; new article. Apply to room 303, 114 Bedford st., Boston.

AT HOTEL AGENCY, 56 Summer st., room 2—Experienced checker, $25; storeroom, $16; ward maid, hospital, $15; waitresses, city hotels; chamber, city, $14. 56 Summer st.

AT TABER'S—A No. 1 pastry cook, rest.; two storeroom girls; chamber girl and kitchen girl tog., kitchen, scrub and pantry girls, city; waitresses, first-class city hotels; family and commercial hotels and rests. 48 Summer st.

AT TABER'S—Storeroom girl, waitresses, hotels and rest., kitchen girl, dishwashers. 48 Summer st.

COPYISTS wanted, writing at home; $25 per 100 letters sent us; stamped addressed envelope. CONTINENTAL WHOLESALE CO., room 53, St. Louis.

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY TAUGHT—100 girls wanted at once; spring positions guaranteed; we teach designing, basting, stitching, pressing, boning, draping, finishing and drafting, cutting and fitting of waists, skirts, coats, jackets, capes and children's garments. Thorough course in millinery; new effects in chiffon and straw; frame-making in wire and buckram, all velvet work, using regular material. Individual instruction; no class teaching. Only school in Boston indorsed by large stores and dressmaking establishments. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily. Evening school Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 p. m. Write for circular. THE LADIES' TAILOR DRESMAKING & MILLINERY COLLEGE, 241 Tremont st., Boston, Mass.

GIRLS—Send name and address and receive interesting article. SYNDICATE SUPPLY CO., Providence, R. I.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME—$1 a week pays for evening instruction in shorthand and typewriting, the paying profession. All are successful at FRANKLIN ACADEMY, 162 Boylston st.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters home; material sent free everywhere; send stamped addressed envelope for copy of letter and particulars. EASTERN CO., 817 Heed bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. U. S. ADVERTISING CO., Dept. 611, Chicago.

LADIES AND MEN—$10 per week made easily writing at home leisure time; stamped envelope for reply. GUARANTY ADVERTISING CO., Minneapolis, Minn.

LADIES having fancy work to sell, embroideries, battenberg, drawnwork; also to do order work; stamped envelope. LADIES' EXCHANGE, 34 Monroe, Chicago.

WANTED—Families having young girls to work in various departments of a silk spinning mill; ten miles from Boston; cheap tenements and good boarding house for single help. Address or call NEWTON MILLS, Newton Upper Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Lady clairvoyant to handle herb remedy; established 35 years; good inducements. Miss WRIGHT, 414 Atlantic av.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework, small family. Call at 150 Stanwood st., Dorchester.

WANTED—Girl for light factory work; $4 to start. M 6, Boston American.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

At Ascension Society
6 Ferdinand St.
No Charges Made to Employers.

COOK or working housekeeper's place, moderate wages; middle-aged; references.

ELDERLY woman, moderate wages; general or cooking; reference.

TABLE—Would work in boarding house or restaurant; experienced; reference.

COOK, young, competent, experienced, references; distance immaterial; family or boarding house.

AT 88 BOYLSTON ST., EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.—Cooks, laundress, waitress, second, chamber, housework girls; reliable help for families, schools, clubs, inst., boarding houses.

A COMPETENT, reliable woman wants night work in restaurant. MRS. WATSON, 101 East Brookline st.

AMERICAN woman would like situation as housekeeper for widower's small family or aged couple; references. H., 142B Clark av., Chelsea.

A JEWISH GIRL, willing to work, would like position; wages $4.50 or $5 week; no small children; experience in housework. 22 Rollins st., ANNIE BILVEN, city reference.

YOUNG LADY of good education, with 6 months' experience in hospital, wishes position as lady's companion, assistant, child's nurse or office work; can give references. Call or write to H. M., 45 Newcomb st., Quincy.

REAL ESTATE.

A—MILFORD; bargain for any person, 2½ story house, barn and about 6 or more acres of land, near main st., $2,000; send for catalogue. D. J. CRONAN, Milford, Mass.

BARGAIN—Modern 18-room 3-apt. house, two minutes to Columbia road, four to Bird-st. station; shades, screens, ranges, two furnaces; rental, $48 per month, $5,000. W. J. PAUL, 314 Bowdoin st., Dor.

FARM VILLAGE on the highlands of Cape Cod; small farms, $5 cash, $1 weekly; good soil, no stumps or rocks. HOMESTEAD TRUST, 603 Penn Mutual Bldg., Boston.

I PAY CASH (privately) for anything you will sell anywhere. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

TRY the M. E. Degnan Ejecting Co.; Tenants legally ejected; no law suits; no money expected until work is satisfactorily done. Call and be assured at 207 Shawmut av., cor. of Dover st., Hotel Simonds.

$2700—ON EASY TERMS, for a 2-family house on Waverley st., Everett; nice location, corner lot; call soon if you want this bargain. DUNHAM, 7 Water st.

$2,700—ON easy terms, 5-room cottage, 30x70 factory or laundry building, 6 h. p. engine, 15 h. p. boiler, extractor with 20-in. basin, and 13,000 ft. of land in Cambridge. DUNHAM, 7 Water st.

$5 MONTH buys good farm, good buildings; handy city. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

BATHROOM FLOOR, one flight, two connecting rooms, furnished, price low; also two large attic rooms. 51 Garden st., West End.

REGISTER YOUR ROOMS at BACK BAY ROOM REGISTRY, 55 St. Stephen st.

ROOMS WANTED for light housekeeping or with good board; three adults; all conveniences; must be neat and clean. Address S 28 Boston American.

TO LET—Suite of four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for physician, dentist or private family; Back Bay district; rent reasonable to right party. Address R 41, American.

WANTED—Motherly woman to board baby; give price. D. L. C., General Delivery, Station A, Boston, Mass.

9-ROOM lodging house, near Common, $100 takes it, owner leaving State. U S, Boston American.

14 HANCOCK ST—Square and attic room to let, furnished; board if desired.

30 GREENWICH PK.—Furnished rooms, good heat, h. and c. water, $1.25 to $5.

42 WORCESTER SQUARE—Very desirable side and hall rooms; well heated and furnished; $1.50 each.

42 CORTES ST.—Large, warm front room, h. and c. water, and side room; rent reasonable.

75 WEST BROOKLINE ST.—Rooms with or without breakfasts, new beds and bedding, good warm home for elderly gentleman, good care.

135 W. CANTON ST., cor. Tremont—Furnished rooms, steam heat.

202 W. SPRINGFIELD ST.—Square room, furnace heat and sunny; h. and c. water; large closet; finely furnished; very reasonable; side room, $1.

671 TREMONT ST.—Two connecting furnished rooms for light housekeeping; street floor.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $3 to $10; new, $17.50 to $65; machines rented; repairs and supplies. ROXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 28 Warren st., opp. Dudley st. 'L' station; telephone Roxbury 934-3.

INVENTORY stock sale of 250 special styles of Standard, Singer, New Home, Wheeler & Wilson and Household to-day and to-morrow; new machines at half price. STANDARD ROOMS, 173 Tremont st.

YACHTS AND BOATS.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A 21-foot yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and self-draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for gasolene launch or dory. G. F. BROOKS, 367 Western av., Cambridge, Mass.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES

have saved thousands of women from suicide; why should you despair or lose courage when relief is at hand? The best that Medical Science has known is yours and the benefits of my superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past 20 years have placed me upon the highest pinnacle of fame in the treatment of all female irregularities. Remember, you are absolutely safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case I fail to relieve in 24 hours. Remedies sent by mail if desired, $2. My licensed lying-in hospital is open for the reception of all confinement cases. Office 133 Tremont St. Hours 9-8, Sunday 1-5.

Ladies, Don't

waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands of women from suicide. Don't fret or worry, but call at once. $5,000 for a case we fail to relieve in 24 hours. At office or by mail, $2. Absolutely safe and sure. Specialist. Advice free. Lady assistant. Lying-in hospital. Strict privacy, lowest rates. Hrs. 9-8; Sun. 1-5. 233 Tremont st.

DR. WINTHROP CO.
170 TREMONT ST., UP ONE FLIGHT HOURS 9-7. SUN. 12-2

Women treated for $10 during balance of Jan. Don't stop to write. Cut this ad. out and come to-day. Advice FREE. Lady assistants, genuine physicians. Private sanitarium.

Mrs. Drs. Hill and Gray, Office, 27 Tremont Row.

Boston's eminent specialists in all female diseases; skillful treatment, cure guaranteed; lady attendants; private home, with our personal care; confinement cases taken; all stages; medicine at office or mail, $2; letters answered. Hrs. 9-7. Sun. 2-5.

MRS. DR. ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.

My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. I guarantee to cure in 24 hours or money refunded. Confinements taken. Hours 9 to 7. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.

The old reliable specialist in female diseases. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Ladies $5. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Hrs. 9-7; Sun. 4-8.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.

40 YEARS a specialist in female diseases; a cure guaranteed for $5; ladies, my medicine is absolutely sure; $5,000 for a failure; office or mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-7; Sun. 4-6.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., near Parker House. Oldest established office. Regular physician; treatment safe and skilful; all letters truthfully answered. Hours 9-9. Sundays 10-3.

THE OLD DR. CLARK'S Office removed to 7 Burroughs pl., opp. Hollis St. Theatre—37 years' experience treating all diseases of both sexes; registered M. D.; board and nursing; advice free.

MRS. DR. J. E. BISHOP.
OFFICE, 178 TREMONT ST.
OLDEST and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont st. Oldest established and most reliable specialist in women's diseases; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 11-3.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 544 TREMONT ST. Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun., 1 to 8 p. m.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont st. Specialist in female diseases; ladies $10, licensed lying-in hospital connected; advice free; hours, 9-9; Sundays, 1-4.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.
Office 144 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE, I GUARANTEE YOUR CURE FOR $5.

LYING-IN HOME.
PRIVATE licensed home; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address P. O. Box 2,459.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Good machines; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

SCHAFF AND GEORGE CLASH IN GAS BOARD

Former Intimates Companies Must Furnish Consumers at Cheaper Rates.

80-CENT GAS HEARING ON

A strong statement by Commissioner Schaff to Commissioner George, which was the first hint of a clash in the Board of Gas Commissioners given the public since the hearing on the BOSTON AMERICAN petition for eighty-cent gas began, enlivened proceedings before the commission to-day. Another feature of interest was the questioning of Engineer Wood by Commissioner Schaff.

When Commissioner George asked his colleague a question which implied a criticism of the line upon which he had interrogated Mr. Wood, General Schaff turned toward him and said, with emphasis:

"The present ownership of the Consolidated Gas Companies is bound to see that the people of Boston are abundantly supplied with very cheap gas at a very low price, and at a very near date!"

When Commissioner Schaff used the word "bound," his auditors understood that he meant it in the sense of "obliged."

Dramatic Scene at Hearing.

It was the most dramatic incident that has so far marked the hearing on the petition of more than 70,000 readers of the BOSTON AMERICAN for an 80-cent rate.

Engineer Wood had been testifying as to the supply from the Pipe Line Company to the Boston companies, and the general asked him:

"Is the variation in the supply from day to day at the Pipe Line the fault of the management or the system?"

"The system?" repeated Mr. Wood.

"Isn't it a fact that they can run half the ovens or all of them, just as they please?"

"—sir."

"And they can dictate to the Boston companies and regulate the supply at any time?"

"That is so."

"Then if they refused to supply you at all, you come down to opening your own plants and making gas?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Wood and Commissioner Schaff had been standing facing each other before the hearing table, and the latter turned to walk to his seat when Mr. George broke in.

"Well, General," said he, "why do you take those figures of the companies and the Pipe Line? What has the present ownership of the companies to do with it?"

Commissioner Schaff turned quickly, and with some feeling replied, making the first open clash in the commission since the fight for cheaper gas began.

The second day of the defence of the Consolidated Gas Company against eighty-cent gas opened to-day with the same persons present as have been seen from day to day.

Junius T. Auerbach appeared for the petitioners represented in the petition of the BOSTON AMERICAN, Robert M. Morse for the Gas Trust, and Corporation Counsel Babson for Mayor Collins.

Charlestown Hearing Feb. 6.

The postponed hearing on the petition for cheaper gas for the consumers of the Charlestown Gas Light Company, which had been assigned for this morning, went over to February 6, because counsel for the company, former Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury, is confined to his home by illness.

With William E. Wood, chief engineer of the four Boston companies, still on the witness stand, Counsel Morse opened the hearing.

Mr. Wood produced a drawing of a scale of about fifteen feet in length, showing the total output of the Massachusetts Pipe Line Company per day during the Winter months, yearly since 1901 down to date.

By the scale Mr. Wood showed that in 1901 there was not a regular output, but during the month of November the average was about 5,000,000 feet a day.

Supply Failed in 1902.

In the same period of 1902 there was practically an absolute failure of the supply, one day showing an output of 6,000,000 feet, while another day showed no output at all.

From that time to to-day the map indicated that the Pipe Line output varied from 500,000 to 1,000,000 feet of output per day to all purchasers.

General Schaff of the Commission wanted to know what caused the total failure of supply on days of 1902. Mr. Wood could not say of his personal knowledge, but stated simply that the companies had been notified that there would be no output.

Pressed by the commissioners for a reason Mr. Wood said he knew only that he had been notified that he would get no gas on a particular date five days before. He thought possibly the supply was cut off by a snow storm.

"Well, they could not anticipate a snow storm five days ahead, could they?" asked the general.

"I suppose not," replied the engineer.

Direct Examination Resumed.

At the close of the clash between Messrs. Schaff and George, Counsel Morse resumed his direct examination, asking Mr. Wood:

"Can you tell us what caused this failure of supply on the part of the Pipe Line?"

"I object," said Attorney Auerbach quickly; "what does he know about it, anyway?"

"The intimation has been made," replied Mr. Morse, "that the supply has been regulated for certain purposes, and I want to show——"

"Well, you can't show it by him," interrupted Counsel Auerbach. "Mr. Wood is engineer for the Boston companies, knows nothing about the Pipe Line and should not be allowed to testify on it."

But Chairman Barker allowed the question, and witness said he thought the falling off was natural conditions.

Corporation Counsel Babson was first to cross-examine Mr. Wood, taking up the subject of Walter Addicks, who draws $6,000 a year as constructing engineer for the Boston companies while working in New York for the Consolidated Gas Company.

About Addicks's Salary.

"When did Mr. Addicks go to New York?"

"In April, 1903."

"How many times has he been in Boston since until he came on to testify in these hearings?"

"He has been over here a number of times."

"To consult with you?"

"Not always with me."

"No," remarked Mr. Babson, laconically. "Don't you feel competent to do your work alone, Mr. Wood?"

"I am a modest man, Mr. Babson."

"Do you remember anything you had to consult Mr. Addicks on at all."

"I don't remember, but I have talked with him over the telephone."

"I understand," concluded Mr. Babson.

Capacity of North End Plant.

Turning to the usefulness of the Brookline plant, Mr. Babson asked the engineer the capacity of the North End plant.

"Our maximum output would be 4,000,000 feet a day."

"And that of the Commercial Point plant, how much?"

"Eight million."

"And the Bay State works?"

"Six million feet, maximum."

"That gives you 18,000,000 feet if you work those plants, and your maximum demand is about 14,500,000?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then you could meet all calls without getting a foot of gas from either the Pipe Line or the Brookline, could you not?"

"I think not at present."

"In the face of these figures, which you admit, Mr. Wood?" asked Mr. Babson, slowly, "do you seriously contend that there is the slightest earthly use for keeping the Brookline plant?"

"Yes, I think it is indispensable under present conditions."

"Oh, very well," remarked the corporation counsel, with resignation, and then turned the witness over to Attorney Auerbach.

Brookline Buys From Pipe Line.

To Mr. Auerbach witness admitted that the Brookline plant is getting 2,500,000 and the North End plant 700,000 feet from the Pipe Line, but said it was necessary to keep the former works going because of a possible failure of Pipe Line gas during the next two months.

"How long have you been running the North End plant and how much is your output?"

"Since December 1 last; 1,000,000 feet."

"And Commercial Point?"

"About 4,500,000."

"And could make another million safely there?"

"Yes."

"Do you call it economy when you supply is ample from these plants to keep them idle most of the time with men to handle them?"

"We fear a total failure of supply from the Pipe Line."

"But if you were sure of a little more gas from the Pipe Line you would not need either the Brookline or North End plants?"

"Not the North End."

"Well, you don't run the Brookline now, do you?"

"No."

"Then you don't need either, do you?"

"No."

SCHAFF EXAMINES WOOD.

The morning session closed with Engineer Wood in the hands of Commissioner Schaff, the latter suggesting the building of a six million coal gas plant in addition to the present one at Commercial Point.

"Could you estimate what such a plant would cost?" asked the commissioner, "within a few hundred thousand dollars."

"I think that would be about as close."

"Would it surprise you to know that it could be built for $700,000?"

"I couldn't say."

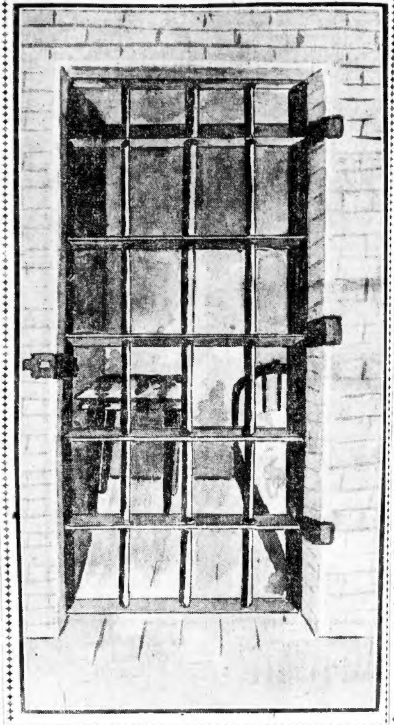
"Well, you will admit that such a plant would be useful there?"

"I think such a plant in addition to the one there now would be ideal."

"Yes," said the general, "and the ideal condition for the gas companies is where they make gas for the lowest cost and sell it at the highest."

General Schaff then paid a personal compliment to Mr. Wood, and the hearing adjourned to 2:15.

WARN BELL OF DEATH IF MRS. ROGERS IS HANGED



DEATH CELL OF MARY ROGERS.

Vermont Governor Receives More Threatening Anonymous Letters from Boston.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Jan. 24.—Death threats more violent than any yet received came through the mail to Governor Charles J. Bell of Vermont to-day. Two of these letters came from the Back Bay postoffice in Boston, and were as follows:

"Governor Bell: Your life is worth nothing if you do not reprieve Mary Rogers. Hell in its direst form awaits you, and the opinion of all decent men and women will be against you if you permit this poor, unfortunate woman to hang. Remember well that your refusal to save Mary Rogers will be a source of terrible regret."

This letter was unsigned, as was that which follows:

"God wil strike you dead if you dare allow Mary Rogers to suffer death on the scaffold. Death awaits you if you fail to reprieve this unfortunate woman. Your brutality and failure to commute the death penalty of Mary Rogers will send you to hell."

These two letters were the most violent of a packet of six forwarded to this place to-day. They were received by Governor Bell, and were added to the bundle received before this, which will be placed in the hands of the United States postal authorities.

"I have not yet decided to place these letters in the hands of the United States postal authorities," said Governor Bell to a representative of the BOSTON AMERICAN to-day. "The persons who have written me from Boston and Brooklyn are either insane or are anarchists, but as anonymous letters are beneath contempt, I have thus far decided to ignore these attempts at intimidation."

Governor Bell was in conference with High Sheriff Peck of Windsor County at this place last night. Governor Bell informed Sheriff Peck that he had no intention of reprieving Mary Rogers, and discussed for two hours the plans for the execution of the young woman now awaiting her fate in the State prison. Governor Bell at the end of the conference made the following statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN:

"I have not changed my determination that I must not interfere in the execution of Mary Rogers. The decision of the courts and the Legislature have tied my hands, and I cannot reprieve this poor woman."

High Sheriff Peck said to the BOSTON AMERICAN:

"I have received more death threats to-day, but they are from an anonymous source and not to be considered. Reports that I will not perform my duty in the execution of Mary Rogers are false. I have been in conference with Governor Bell to-day, and all arrangements have been made for the execution.

"Governor Bell informed me that he could not interfere in the execution, and so far as in my power I will perform my sworn duty."

PRAISE FOR THE AMERICAN IN THE GAS FIGHT

"The act presented to the Legislature of 1903 to consolidate the eight Boston gas light companies opened the door to a terrible steal, and if it were not for the BOSTON AMERICAN it would have been sneaked quietly through now."

John A. Coulthurst, former Democratic representative from the Republican district of Jamaica Plain, who is heading the crusade which twenty local improvement associations are making for cheaper gas, last night, before the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester, roused a large and representative audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm by his reference to the AMERICAN.

Greenwood Hall, on Glenway street, was the place of meeting, and many well-known citizens of the Mt. Bowdoin and Harvard street districts of Dorchester were present. Fully a third of the audience were ladies.

President W. D. McKissick was in the chair, and opened the meeting by outlining the work of the association of improvement societies, and introduced the various speakers, among whom were Mr. Coulthurst, former Representative Thomas M. Vinson, Colonel Thomas F. Doherty, formerly water commissioner of Boston, and former Senator John K. Berry.

Beside crediting the AMERICAN for its work, Mr. Coulthurst strongly denounced the Gas Commission and was applauded for it. He said that if the companies were permitted to capitalize at even $15,000,000 the public would be obliged to pay them forty cents extra on every thousand feet in order that they might have a legitimate income of 8 per cent. on capital invested.

"Just think," said the speaker, "of the iniquity of those men upon whom the people depend and to whom the legislators should look for advice recommending to the Legislature such an act as this."

Has Fought Before.

The first speaker was Mr. Vinson, who said in part:

"My attitude to-night is just what it was when, as a member of the Legislature in 1903, I stood on the floor of the House, almost alone, and fought the act for the consildation of these companies.

"It was one of the most iniquitous violations of our anti-Stock watering laws that was ever forced upon the statute books.

"The companies in this consolidation are now capitalized at $9,200,000 and that is all they should be allowed to capitalize at as a trust.

"The men who bought the stock of those individual companies knew what they were doing. They did not buy actual values, they speculated by buying at a foreclosure sale and they have no right to capitalize at any fictitious values even if they paid $200 per share.

"They want to have capitalized, not only property which has anything to do with making gas, but also real estate, which they use purely as an investment.

"The act of consolidation was sent to the legislature in 1903 ostensibly by the Gas Commission but we all know that Kidder, Peabody Company, and other purchasers of stock knew what was coming. That leads us to believe that they had more to do with drafting the measure than the Gas Commission would like us to believe.

"Watch your legislators, watch your men at City Hall, tell them what you want done, attend the hearings at the State House, and we will get cheaper gas."

Cites American Examples.

Colonel Thomas F. Doherty was the second speaker, and said he had been for years an advocate of municipal ownership, and cited instances in which the idea had worked with success.

"Baltimore took its electric plants, and now sells the product at forty cents, where it used to cost the consumer $1.30. Chicago did the same thing, and cut the cost from $2 down to fifty-seven cents.

"People say if we get cheaper gas we will get poorer gas. If we get any poorer gas at eighty cents than they give us for a dollar now, we might just as well go back to kerosene.

"Gas was made in the old days from anthracite coal. Then there came to Boston a gentleman from Delaware, and he ran things at the people's expense for awhile, until the Standard Oil Company came in and bought its way into the streets of Boston.

"After the Standard Oil came Henry M. Whitney, who solemnly promised the Legislature that if he got the legislation he wanted he would give us sixty cent gas. Did you get it?

"The gas you get for one dollar does not cost one cent for him to produce after he sells his by-products.

"The public fears municipal ownership, because it fears the politician. No politician can possibly do the damage that the religious millionaires who control the gas situation do.

"There would be five men at work where there is one now, and you would get good gas for sixty cents a thousand, or less."

MAY ORDER NEW STRIKE IN FALL RIVER

Textile Representatives Confer With Governor, Charging Unjust Treatment.

MILL MEN ARE OBDURATE

President Isaac Brooks and Secretary Joseph G. Jackson, of the Slasher Tenders' Union of Fall River, who came here to-day to protest to Governor Douglas against what they term injustice done the union slashers by the manufacturers, went into conference with Governor Douglas at 11 o'clock to-day.

Previous to the conference President Brooks said:

"We are being unjustly treated and still the manufacturers refuse our repeated request for a conference. So we have decided to lay the matter before Governor Douglas. If this conference is not productive of good we will report to the meeting of the Fall River Textile Council Thursday night. We may demand then that another strike be ordered.

"Fifty-seven union slashers have been refused work unless they will repudiate their 'closed shop' principles. This would mean their leaving the union. I can show the Governor where the manufacturers have violated their agreement."

Dispatches from Fall River say that delegations from the Corr mill of Taunton have been there, representing the striking carders and weavers, and seeking a comparison of wages paid.

Twelve hundred union and non-union weavers in Fall River are still out to-day. Action on the grievances of the weavers and other union men is deferred now till the regular meeting of the Textile Council Thursday night.

The executive board of the Textile Council, which met yesterday, will report at Thursday night's meeting what action it then thinks advisable in regard to the discrimination which is said to be exercised by the mill owners and their bosses against many of the old workmen.

One hundred carders are still out. The mule spinners are settling back to work. The loom fixers are finding work, but are still waiting the action of the weavers, on whom their work mainly depends.

President N. B. Borden of the Manufacturers' Association says:

"We believe the trouble will work itself out to a solution soon."

WOMAN LOSES HAIR IN FIRE

WEYMOUTH, Jan. 24.—The house on Quincy avenue, East Braintree, owned by Mrs. Joseph Nash, and occupied by Dr. C. D. Harlow, was badly gutted by fire this morning. Mrs. Harlow was using naphtha to cleanse a dress when there was an explosion which not only set the house on fire, but badly burned Mrs. Harlow about the hands and face, and burning off all her hair.

KILLED BOSTON MAN; IS FREED

Dispatches to the BOSTON AMERICAN say that William Williams, of Houston, Tex., accused of killing Drury T. Lee, a Boston travelling salesman, has been acquitted, it being declared that Lee's death was due to accident. Williams, it was charged, struck Lee on the head with his fist because he wore a derby hat.

Mrs. Lee, who lives at the Hotel Dunbar, Roxbury, said at the time her husband was killed: "My husband wears a derby hat, and he has told me that in Texas, where a derby is not seen once a year, some of the people had resented his wearing one. At times these people have called him the 'Yankee Dude' because he did not wear a soft hat."

Mr. Lee travelled for the American Soda Fountain Company and was in Houston to establish a branch office when he was killed.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

The members of Sheet Metal Workers' Union No. 17 voted to continue the five cent assessment for the textile workers of Fall River for two months.

It was reported that three more firms had signed the 1905 agreement. A conference is being held to-day with the Mead Cornice Company in regard to signing the agreement.

Frank K. Foster will speak on the "Legality and Validity of the Contract Between the Union and Employer" at a smoke talk to be held at No. 9 Appleton street next Monday night.

A special meeting has been called for Monday, February 6, to consider increasing dues, necessitated by the increased per capita tax levied by the International Union. Seven applications for membership were received.

ASSIST TEXTILE WORKERS.

At the meeting of Waiters' Union No. 80 it was reported that the proceeds of the three cent assessment levied by the American Federation of Labor had been sent the Fall River textile workers.

It was decided to send delegates to the convention of the International Hotel Restaurant and Bartenders' Alliance, to be held in Kansas City. Nominations will be made Monday, February 6.

In the absence of President Cornelius J. Donovan, First Vice-President Frank Farrell presided at the meeting. Five new members were admitted.

CERTIFICATES FOR CHEFS.

Certificates for highest excellence in workmanship have been granted by Cooks' Union, No. 328, to exhibitors who took part in the recent culinary exhibition held by the union.

They have been sent to the following chefs: H. Brugniarir, Hotel Thorndike; Louis Billoite, Hotel Minot; David and Paul Contestabile, University Club; Theodore DeMariano, Hotel Hayward; Robert McMasters, Conservatory of Music Apartments; John Lambert, Copley Square Hotel; Alley B. Irwin, Frost & Dearborn Company; Henry Cazalon, American House; Ferdinand Corleels, Sirvain's restaurant; John M. McLeod, American House, East Boston.

Gold and silver medals were given the first and second prize winners.

CAB DRIVERS' BALL.

Two hundred couples were in line when Patrick D. Daley and Mrs. Daley stepped off in the grand march of the Boston Carriage and Cab Drivers' Union ball in Paul Revere Hall. It was the first ball ever held by the union and was a great success in every way. Fifteen hundred invitations had been sent out and the hall was filled. The dancing was in charge of Joseph A. Turnbull, president of the Team Drivers' Council, who also headed the reception committee. Owners and representatives from all the large firms in the city were present.

TAUNTON UNION ELECTS.

Taunton Local No. 10, of the Stone Mounters' International Union, has elected the following officers: President, Terrence McGovern; vice-president, John Crennan; recording and corresponding secretary, Peter Donahue; financial secretary, Edwin Leonard; treasurer, John Crowninshield; guard, William Connell; trustees, Edwin Leonard, William Roberts and William Hathaway.

A smoke talk followed the installation.

DISCUSS OPEN SHOP.

Many trades unionists will attend the smoke talk to be held to-morrow night under the auspices of the Economic Club in Pierce Hall.

The topic for discussion will be "The Open Against the Closed Shop." Among the speakers will be Frank K. Foster of Typographical Union, No. 13; Secretary Henry Abrahams of the Central Labor Union; H. B. Willis of the Waitt & Bond Cigar Manufacturing Company; George H. Ellis of the National Typothetae and Professor C. J. Bullock of Harvard College.

LABOR NOTES.

Carpenters' Union No. 33 will be represented at the Economic Club smoke talk in Pierce Hall, to-morrow night, by C. J. Gallagher, Daniel Ross and A. M. Sinclair.

Paperhangers' Union No. 258 indorsed the movement to form an organization to include all the building trades of this city.

The forty-second annual ball of the Waiters' Benevolent Association will be held in Paul Revere Hall to-night. M. F. Morrissey is president and P. J. Roche secretary of the committee on arrangements.

Meat Cutters' and Butcher Clerks' Union No. 20, will meet to-night in its new hall, No. 2 Blackstone street.

GET MARYLAND READY FOR TEST

Rivalry between the Cramps Shipbuilding Company and the Newport News Company is spurring the men of the latter to the greatest effort to-day to get the big cruiser Maryland into shape to beat the record made by the Pennsylvania. The latter, a Cramp ship, went over the Thacher Island course at 22.43 knot speed. To-morrow the Maryland steams over the same course on trial for acceptance by the United States Government.

All arrangements for the trip were completed to-day at a conference in the Parker House between Captain J. H. Dayton, chairman of the Naval Board, commanders of the stakeboats and President C. B. Orcutt of the Newport News Company, which built the Maryland.

The Maryland is now in President Roads, where Captain Melvin and crew are putting machinery in shape to get the utmost speed.

BELIEF THAT SENATE WILL EXPEL SMOOT

A Constitutional Amendment Against Polygamy Thought Possible.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Arguments by counsel in the Smoot case will begin before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-morrow or Thursday.

There can be no doubt that some of the members of the committee have had their minds made up as the nature of their verdict for some time. Chairman Burrows in his questions has shown deep-seated prejudice against the Mormon hierarchy, and so also have Senators McComas and Beveridge.

The nature of the verdict and the recommendation which the committee will make is not yet clear, but there is a prevailing belief that the report will be adverse to Smoot, and that an attempt will be made to start in motion a constitutional amendment providing for the prohibition and punishment of polygamy.

The most damaging testimony has come from witnesses who have testified to the awful nature of oaths of secrecy which they admittedly violate by such testimony. In ordinary legal proceeding such witnesses would be held as not of the most creditable, and the defence has brought from Utah many witnesses of respectable character and standing, who have sworn that they would not believe these witnesses under oath. Others, Mormons, of course, including Senator Smoot himself, who have taken the "endowment" obligation, have sworn that there were no oaths of this sort in that ceremony.

At all times Mr. Smoot, in his testimony, upheld the principles of Mormonism, although he did not hesitate to differ from many of its leaders on doctrinal matters, and particularly on polygamy.

Frank B. Stevens, formerly city attorney of Salt Lake, was the first witness called by the defence at this morning's session. He told of the business dealings between Mormons and Gentiles.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

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To Prove what Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, will do for YOU, Every Reader of "The American" May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys begin to get better they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

53 Cottage St., Melrose, Mass.
DEAR SIR: Jan. 11th, 1904.

"Ever since I was in the Army, I had more or less kidney trouble, and within the past year it became so severe and complicated that I suffered everything and was much alarmed—my strength and power was fast leaving me. I saw an advertisement of Swamp-Root and wrote asking for advice. I began the use of the medicine and noted a decided improvement after taking Swamp-Root only a short time.

I continued its use, and am thankful to say that I am entirely cured and strong. In order to be very sure about this, I had a doctor examine some of my water to-day, and he pronounced it all right and in splendid condition.

I know that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable and does not contain any harmful drugs. Thanking you for my complete recovery and recommending Swamp-Root to all sufferers, I am. Very truly yours,

I. C. RICHARDSON.

Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything, but it promptly cures kidney, liver and bladder troubles, the symptoms of which are—obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, poor digestion, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, wornout feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale at drug stores the world over in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

SPECIAL NOTE.—In order to prove the wonderful merits of Swamp-Root you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root are so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say you read this generous offer in the Boston Daily American. The genuineness of this offer is guaranteed.

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Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. ☞ Send for "The Great Humor Cure."

For the Ladies.

To the girl attaining womanhood, the young woman, and those of maturer years, during the recurring times of depression and discomfort, when Nature requires a little assistance,

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are a special boon. See special instructions.

Sold Everywhere. In boxes 10c. and 25c.

FOR MAN OR BEAST
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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

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TUCKER DRAMATICALLY TELLS HIS OWN STORY TO THE JURY

Takes Advantage of His Right to Put His Own Explanation of Pin and Knife Before His Judges.

The most dramatic and thrilling event of the whole trial of Charles Louis Tucker, the question of whose guilt or innocence of the murder of Mabel Page is now in the jury's hands to decide, was the accused boy's own talk to the jury to-day.

In a voice low-toned, yet thrilling in its earnest appeal, Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, spoke to the jury in his own behalf.

DRAMATIC MOMENT.

It was the most dramatic and most affecting moment of the remarkable trial. Almost hidden in a corner of the court room, the sweet-faced, gray-haired mother of the boy prisoner sat while her son was speaking with her handkerchief held to her eyes. Judges and lawyers, jurors and spectators, preserved absolute silence, so that the quietly spoken words of the prisoner penetrated to every part of the room.

Seemingly it was a frank, earnest and ingenuous appeal. The prisoner, standing in his pen, seemed more of a boy than ever before during his trial, as he faced the twelve men who held his life in their hands. He was not oratorical; he was simply earnest and pleading, as he told the jury what he did on March 31; how the pin happened to be in his pocket, and why, fearful of the suspicion of the crime that had pointed to him, he attempted to destroy the knife.

Here is his story:

TUCKER'S OWN STORY.

"I have only a few words to say, gentlemen, and that is on the 31st of March, 1904, I was at my home raking up the lawn, and on the 9th day of April, on Saturday, the officers came to my house, and it was after that that I broke up this knife.

"While walking on the lawn, it was so warm I took off my collar and necktie and put my pin in my pocket. Just after that I took my knife to my room, and then went down into the cellar and broke it up and put it into the same pocket with the pin.

"The officers came to me so much that I got frightened and did that. This postal card, gentlemen, I received on the 8th or 9th of April. It is stamped the 5th of April, and I was in Lynn at that time. And, gentlemen, I wish to say that on the 31st of March I was just as happy as any boy could be. I had everything in this world to live for, a good mother, father and a good home.

EXPLAINS HIS WALK.

"And, gentlemen, I did not have in my mind the Page family, nor did I have in my mind anything to harm them in any way.

"I also wish to say, gentlemen, that on this day, the 31st of March, I went to walk leisurely, having a smoke to pass away the time, and I went to Cutter's Corner, and then down to the railroad track to see them shoot, and then went home along the railroad track.

"After that I went to the theatre with my father, as happy as any boy could be, not thinking that there was any crime happening in Weston until the reporters and the police came to me.

"They came to me so much and put my name into the papers that I got frightened and broke the knife. That was the reason I did it.

PERJURY IN ALIBI PARKER DECLARES

In the beginning of his argument Attorney-General Parker referred to the murder of Mabel Page as comparable in its infamy only with that committed by Mary Rogers, who is condemned to death in Vermont. He also gave the jury the customary reminder of the solemnity of its duty, speaking in terms of eloquence.

He then took up in order the evidence concerning the broken hunting knife, the pin which Tucker claimed to own, and then the purpose for which Tucker alleged that he took the walk on the morning of the murder, pointing out that if it was his intention to ascertain if men were at games on the field of the Boston Athletic Association he took a roundabout and unlikely way of reaching the grounds.

The carrying of the sharp-edged knife separate from the sheath, he said, was an incredible proposition, for the knife was so sharp that it could not drop out of a pocket at the theatre without causing bloodshed, and yet the sheath was in his pocket when he rode in the fish wagon.

The attorney general criticised the discrepancies in the statements made by Tucker, and asked why he denied the ownership of a knife such as caused Mabel Page's death, and of a pin like hers.

FISH TESTIMONY.

He dealt with sarcasm upon the evidence of Brian Fish as to the accidental dropping of the knife and spotting of the overcoat with blood in the theatre, and characterized as phenomenal his memory and his power of seeing all that happened in the darkness of the theatre.

Attorney-General Parker resumed his o'clock to-day. Speaking to the jury about the importance of the work that was soon to fall upon its shoulders, he said:

"You shall have no fear if you be ever mindful of the charge laid upon you, and if you remember that conscience is the tie that holds man in his relation with the Eternal."

Proceeding to his argument, Mr. Parker said:

"I spoke to you yesterday about the silent accusers of the prisoner. I referred to the broken knife blade and the teeth-marked sheath. I did not refer to it then, but I must do so to-day—the agonized cry that broke from the lips of the mother when the Canadian pin fell from its shackles of guilt to the floor, when the prisoner's coat was searched. What led her to that cry but her afflicted heart?

"God, who forgives, and we, also, must forgive, must forgive her if she, from her love for her son has not told the uttermost of truth. She told the officers that she had not known or seen the knife.

SPEAKS ON KNIFE.

"The counsel for the defence has spoken of the specks upon the knife blade, but even as he did that he unconsciously summoned the insects of the hour as witnesses of guilt. As true as the hound follows the scent, so do the flies trace out any bloodmark. What do you say of the knife sheath?

"The teeth marks on the sheath tell the death story of a struggling woman. These marks speak of the struggle between the assassin and his victim as he held her with one hand and left the other free to drive the knife. It tells how he drew the glittering, quivering blade which proved the instrument of death.

"No witness came to tell how those teeth marks were made upon the sheath. Why did not some devoted friend tell of a battle with some fierce animal that this huntsman encountered in which he was compelled to draw the sheath from the knife with his teeth in order to protect himself? There was no Brian Fish to tell such a story.

REFERRING TO NOTE.

Referring to the "J. L. Morton" note, found near the body of the murdered woman, Mr. Parker said:

"If it brings to your minds the significance it brings to mine it is conclusive proof of this man's guilt. I have a better opinion of the handwriting experts than Mr. Vahey. Their testimony, however, is but argument under oath. It must be accepted if it appeals to your reason, and if it fails you must discard it. The handwriting expert is not a poet or an artist. The declaration of his opinion is worth no more than the value you give to it.

"Had the defence been content to confine itself to denying that it was the handwriting of the defendant, you might have said, if you were not convinced by the other testimony, that here was real doubt. But when four gentlemen assert that this study had been their life work, and they were as sure that the defendant did not write the note as they were that Miss Page did write it, they passed the bounds of credulity. They convinced you that they spoke from too eager partisanship; they satisfied you that they were not reliable."

TRIBUTE TO HAY.

"The most delightful man I ever met on the witness stand was one of these experts, yet he confessed to you that no ingenuity of his mind could suggest why these two notes, written under the same circumstances, disclosed such absolute inconsistencies.

"I shall ask you to compare the handwriting of the postal card with the disputed note and to associate the ideas the two papers reveal, and if there is not actual identity between this prisoner and that note then lay it aside.

"He who took the message of death to Miss Page's house that day was confronted with an emergency. Lies born of need spring from some association of ideas in the mind of the man who conceives and declares them.

"What might have been in the mind of the accused if he delivered that message? He had worked in Boston at the South Station, where he knew Harold Page. There is the first connection of ideas. He had known that there was an employe there named J. D. Morton. The message about Harold Page was associated with the South Station, and there again is the association of ideas that makes this man stand as the bearer of this message.

FEARED A TRAP.

"One of these men declared that a letter 'D' was started in the name where an 'L' appears in the note. The first name that sprang to his mind was one associated with every-day incidents of this man's life. He started to write 'J. D. Morton,' and it occurred to him that that would be setting a trap for his feet, and he wrote 'J. L. Morton.' This postal card will reveal to you the working of an agonized mind. This little piece of paper indicates that he was cast back to this little note that he knew would some day arise to accuse him. On that card he has repeated every single name, every letter and association as disclosed in that letter.

"Gentlemen, what say you to all this? If my line of reasoning be fallacious, then your minds can cast it out and you must so feel. There is much dispute as to these incidents and evidence which I have discussed. Every one brings to the door of the desolated Page house this accused. In order that you may judge and rightly interpret these bits of evidence you have traveled over the path of this accused on the fatal day.

"Every inaccuracy of time which was given by witnesses here was given to limit the time when this murder was committed. There again is the mind of him who dares not appeal to the truth, but would conceal it. They say to you that the statements made to the officers were made in terror and fright.

"In Lynn, in the presence of a total stranger, this defendant told and boasted of his being connected with the crime and proving an alibi, and remarked that it was 'hard luck' that he happened to be in the neighborhood at the time.

HE WAS WARNED.

"You have heard that before the officers went to him they told him to remember that 'you are not required to utter one word in answer to any inquiry because you have your rights,' but he went on until confronted he confessed the purpose of his lies.

"Charles L. Tucker, this prisoner, upon the morning of March 31 moved and spoke and acted as a young man in his circumstances should have acted. At some time that morning he decided to go forth from his home, with what purpose his Maker alone knows.

"That he was on Weston bridge at approximately 12 o'clock the Commonwealth will not dispute. Whether it was before or after you shall determine. It is significant if there be error on his part that he sought to limit the time.

"Why should he have feared or sought to shrink within the limits of the time of a walk, which you or I might have taken?

"Miss Sarah Connolly has testified to you. I shall not denounce what she has told you under oath. It is not for me to eulogize or denounce. You are the judges.

GIRL'S TESTIMONY.

"It may be that Sarah Connolly saw this defendant on the bridge at 12 o'clock, or it may have been before 12 o'clock. Mr. Leonard has told you that he saw Sarah Connolly deliver her father's dinner to the MacArdle man at ten or fifteen minutes before 12. Frost has told you his story and his observations are manifestly inaccurate if you believe the other statements of the witnesses for the defence.

"They are of no special significance except that they disclose a manifest partisanship. Frost would have you believe that he noticed and observed every action and attitude passing under circumstances that would have attracted no one's attention. They were not building an alibi before the crime. It is true that when an awful incident like this clouds the minds of a community everyone naturally forms some conception of what the events were. And Frost is very human.

"But if his story be true, Sarah Connolly's is not, Leonard's is not, and it stands without confirmation.

"Frost says that in his boat in the Charles River he paused for several minutes and watched this man. Sarah Connolly says that whatever time it was when she passed that bridge the only person she saw was Charles L. Tucker walking up the hill to Weston.

"Charles L. Tucker, if these facts are established to your satisfaction, was nearer to Weston at 12 o'clock than he has confessed. Tucker said he saw no one on the road except Dooley, who is a modest and worthy man. Tucker says Dooley was digging in a ditch. Dooley says he stopped digging at 12 o'clock. If Dooley's story be true, it gives Tucker more time to be at the Page house. And Tucker goes on, and somewhere on some day he came under the observation of Patrick Connolly.

HE SAW TUCKER.

"I expect you to believe that Connolly on some day saw Tucker or a man who looked like Tucker. I think that as Tucker passed that corner he saw a vehicle driven by Mr. Bennett's coachman, but he was not near enough to identify him. They say that the man who may have been Tucker broke his pipe, and that Connolly, seeing him, said 'Hard luck,' and that Tucker looked up and smiled.

"Another impressive figure is Daniel Connolly. I am familiar and friendly with this type of man. He is earnest and loyal, the kind of man who dies for a cause or a belief. I believe that when he was on the stand he believed what he said. But he has strangely mingled conscience with imagination. We believe that Daniel Connolly saw Tucker, but not at the time he said. According to the Government, it was 20 minutes of 1 or may be a quarter of 1, when Tucker passed Daniel Connolly."

For the first time since the trial began Attorney-General Parker gave an intimation as to when the government would claim Mabel Page was murdered. It was apparent from his statement that he believed that Tucker had time between the time he was seen on Weston bridge, which was but 12 o'clock, and the time he was seen by Daniel Connolly, which the government claims was about fifteen minutes of 1, to have visited the Page house and committed the crime.

"DOYLE A PERJURER."

"Another witness was called by the defence, and I do not shrink from declaring that George Doyle is a confessed perjurer. He said before the Grand Jury that he saw a man pass his house at ten minutes past 12. On the witness stand he swore that he recognized Tucker passing the house about 12:30. Where was his brother Dennis, who entered the house after George did? Where were the other brothers, who might have seen Tucker? They did not have the hardihood to come here and tell this falsehood, and in this we see that crime not only pollutes the perpetrator, but affects those who come into contact with it.

"Mr. Severn came up East Newton street some time between twenty minutes and half past 12. Tucker was not on the road, nor was anybody else, nor was Tucker walking along the skyline of the B. & A. Railroad tracks. It is plain to be seen that he came from the Page house around Cutter's Corner and went by some of those byways back to the railroad track. The story of the long journey is only the basis of this falsehood of the longer time consumed.

"Some time between eight minutes past twelve and twenty-five minutes to 1 this crime was done, and done, gentlemen, so that the atmosphere never gave to one listening human ear the cry of the victim. Murder, quick and stealthy, was done in that house.

"There was not time, they say, for the murder to be done. Now, gentlemen, it was no tramp unknown Italian, no person coming from the West, that committed this crime. The messenger who brought that word is the revealed murderer. And who was he from the turn your mind has taken that brought this message?

DESCRIBES CRIME.

"It may be that this man said he knew where the hospital was, and waited below while she changed her clothes. It may be that he was in sore financial straits and sought to pilfer, and she, coming down stairs, caught him in his nefarious act.

"He is one that would still the only tongue by death that could give proof of his misdoing. When discovered he probably rushed to prevent her leaving the room, and threatened her with the knife, still in its sheath. She may have fled upstairs. The grip that tore her skirt tells how the murder was done. Seizing it with a firm grasp as she was fleeing up the stairs he struck the first blow, and then, following her, he struck the other blows, in succession, and she died.

"Within two minutes from the time of the first blow she was dead, or might have been. Within five minutes there was death.

"Gentlemen, may Divine guidance be with you in passing upon these issues, but God demands of you that you bring to this service the best, the bravest qualities of your manhood, the most fearless capacity to do and declare eternal justice upon the ideals of which this human law of ours is framed."

"HOPE LOUIS WILL BE HOME TO-NIGHT"

By Mrs. Lucy A. Tucker,

Mother of Charles L. Tucker.

Written Exclusively for the Boston American.

AFTER having heard Mr. Vahey's splendid address to the jury, I cannot see how any one can possibly doubt my son's innocence.

It seems to me that even his bitterest enemy—if he has an enemy, and I suppose most of us have—must feel, after hearing the truth as told by Mr. Vahey, that an awful mistake has been made and that Louis should never have been arrested for this fearful crime.

I shall never forget the kindly sympathetic words of Mr. Vahy. I don't see how any one could sit in that court room and not be impressed. My eyes were dim with tears all the time, but my ears caught every word.

It seemed to me that I must rise in my seat and thank Mr. Vahey then and there when he finished speaking.

Insisted on Hearing Parker.

Every one tried to persuade me to stay out of the court room when Attorney-General Parker was speaking.

They told me that I could not endure hearing him.

But I could not stay away. If cruel things were to be said I felt that I might be some comfort to Louis, and no matter what is said he must listen to it, poor boy!

I was dreadful for me to hear his guilt even suggested, for I know that it is unjust, but I suppose it is the duty of the Attorney-General to act for his State. Mr. Parker's attitude and words surprised me.

In the very nature of his position I knew that he would probably have to say many cruel things, but when he commenced to speak it seemed to me that he was really sincerely sorry that such a task had fallen to him, and that he wished to be perfectly fair and just.

Strain and Worry Tells on Father.

I hope that to-day will end it, and that before we try to sleep to-night, that we shall know the jury's verdict, and that Louis will be home with us.

The illness of Mr. Tucker has doubled our sorrow. For several days he has been unable to be present at the court, and part of the time he has been confined to his bed.

The doctor says that he is in a most precarious condition, and I do not believe that he will be able to go back to business right away.

My heart and mind are both so full and so torn with grief and worry that I feel like a woman distracted.

Louis feels keenly the strain he has been under, and the present suspense is hard for him to bear, but he is sure of acquittal, as we all are.

Counts Hours for Son's Release.

How can any one believe him guilty?

Where has anything been proven against him?

Where has he been connected with this dreadful affair?

Hasn't Mr. Vahey shown by a statement of truthful facts that he must be innocent?

And I am sure that he will be found so, and that it is only a question of hours when he will join us, and make our home circle once more complete.

To have this cloud lifted from our son and to have him with us once again would do far more for Mr. Tucker than any medicine could do.

TUCKER'S CLAIMS AS SET OUT IN VAHEY'S CLOSING

Lack of motive, lack of time.

Tucker owned a single-edged knife; the wounds in Miss Page's body were inflicted by a knife with two. No bloodstains were found in his pocket, as would have been the case if he had put the knife there as alleged. More blood would have been found on his clothing if he had killed the woman. The blood spots on his overcoat came from a cut on his finger caused by picking up the knife which he dropped in a theatre. The blood spot on the knife might have come from a lower animal. Tucker broke the knife because he had been frightened by the police, and his contradictory statements as to ownership were natural for a scared boy to make.

The stickpin belonged to Tucker, and the statement that such an article was missing from the Page home was an afterthought of Amy Roberts.

Mabel Page, and not Tucker, wrote the "J. L. Morton" note.

Tucker could not have gone beyond Cutter's Corner at the time of the murder, and his time is all accounted for in the alibi established by his witnesses.

The azygous vein was not severed as Medical Examiner Mead testified. Other physicians at the autopsy had not corroborated his statement. This is significant in showing how soon wounds caused death.

NOTICE.

To the American People:

My February instalment of "Frenzied Finance" in Everybody's Magazine was my "heaviest chapter"—almost entirely free from any of the personal and somewhat sensational features with which the story has abounded and will and must necessarily abound. When it was written—for it was written in the two last days before the magazine went to press—the publishers and those of my associates to whom the story was read grew "blue" and shook their heads in fear lest, with the enormous edition, 900,000 copies (200,000 increase over last month), there be a falling off in interest. I insisted I knew the mind of the American people, and that they were in such sober, deadly earnest in regard to the work that they would not "kick" at a "slow chapter" when it was absolutely necessary for their full appreciation of the crimes of Amalgamated.

To-day came returns from the country. The report of the first 24 hours' sales shows that I was correct in my belief, that the American people are tremendously interested in what I am giving them. From Central News Company, Philadelphia, St. Louis News Company, Cleveland News Company, Rhode Island News Company and many other points comes the "all sold out; send us more" report—this on top of their largest orders yet, indicating that the people are as eager to know the "Magic Jimmy," "Trusts," as they were to devour the "System's" crimes.

This advertisement is my thanks to the people for their support at this crucial point in the work, for from now on my story will hum, bristle and bulge with facts so lively that the number of readers must inevitably increase with each issue until the magazine crosses the 2,000,000 circulation line.

The March instalment is now on the presses. In it begin the real crimes of Amalgamated. If the February instalment was "slow," the March instalment will be cyclonic. 2,000,000 copies may not supply the demand I foresee, but unfortunately, owing to the publishers' inability to increase faster their mechanical facilities, only 1,000,000 copies can be produced.

By the bye, the people are pouring their stocks and bonds into Wall Street. The "System" is buying, as I told you it must, to maintain its fictitious price structure to the last minute. Note how it is pointing to prices and trying to make you believe my work is not striking home. I—guess—not.

Let me point, not to prices, but to Saturday's bank statement, which dazed Wall Street—$44,000,000 increase in deposits; $35,000,000 increase in loans—the people sell stocks, buy real estate or put proceeds in bank; the "System" buy the stocks and borrow the deposited money to pay for them.

SELL ALL YOUR STOCKS AND BONDS

After you have sold we will see that the "System's" loans are called!

THOMAS W. LAWSON.

Boston, January 24, 1905.

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening.	2:30 p.m.
Allouez	19	19
Amalgamated	73¼	73½
Am. Ag. Ch.	21	21
Am. Ag. Ch. preferred	87¼	87¼
American Telephone	144½	143½
American Pneumatic	4¾	4½
American Sugar	141	141
American Sugar pfd	138⅝	139
American Woolen	21⅝	21½
American Woolen pfd	94	94
Atlantic	15¾	16¼
Bingham	32¼	31¾
Boston Con.	6	6
Boston Elevated	157½	158
Boston & Lowell	174½	174
Calumet & Hecla	680	680
Centennial	20¾	20¼
Central Oil	35	35
Copper Range	65½	66
Daly-West	15½	15½
Dominion Coal	60½	60½
Dominion Iron	17	17
Edison Electric Illum.	253½	251
Fitchburg pref	145	145
General Electric	186¼	185
Granby	5⅛	5¼
Isle Royale	26	26
Mass. Electric	15	15⅛
Mass. Elec. pfd	60	70
Mass. Gas	38½	38½
Mass. Gas. pfd.	80⅞	80⅞
Maine Central	175	175
Mohawk	52	52
N. Y., N. H. & H.	200⅝	200½
Old Dominion	26	26
Osceola	93	93
Parrot	28	28
Quincy	110	110
Shannon	8	8
Shoe Machinery	69½	70
Shoe Machinery pref	33¾	33¼
Swift & Co	130	130
Tamarack	127	129
Trinity	7¾	7⅝
United States Steel	28⅞	29¼
United States Steel pref.	92⅞	93⅜
United Fruit	106¼	106
U. S. Mining	22⅛	22
Union Pacific	117⅞	118
Utah	42	41½
Victoria	5¼	5½
Winona	11	11½
Wolverine	107	107

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening.	2:30 p.m.
Amal. Copper	73½	73⅝
Amer. Car & Fndy	31½	31¼
Amer. Car & Foundry pfd	92	92
Amer. Loco	34	34
Amer. Smelting	84½	85
American Sugar	141	141½
Anaconda	105½	105
Atchison	88½	88¼
Atchison pfd	100	100
Baltimore & Ohio	101½	101¾
Brooklyn Transit	60⅞	61⅝
Canadian Pacific	132½	132⅝
Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48½
Chicago, Great West	22⅝	22⅝
Colo. Fuel & Iron	45¼	45½
Consol. Gas	200	200½
Erie	41	41⅝
Erie 1st pfd	78⅝	79⅛
Erie 2d pfd	63¼	63½
General Electric	186	184½
Illinois Central	155	154⅞
International Paper	21⅝	21⅝
Louisville & Nashville	137⅞	136⅝
Manhattan Elevated	171	170⅝
Metropolitan	117¼	117
Mexican Central	22¼	22⅞
Missouri Pacific	106½	105¾
M., K. & Texas	30⅜	30¼
M., K. & Texas preferred	64½	64½
New York Central	143⅜	143⅝
Norfolk & Western	77⅞	78¼
Northwestern	224	223

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
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Chas. O. Brown, journalist, of Duluth, Minn., writes: "I have been a sufferer from Throat and Nasal Catarrh for over 20 years, during which time my head has been stopped up and my condition truly miserable. Within 15 minutes after using Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder I obtained relief. Three bottles have almost, if not entirely, cured me." 7
Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves piles instantly
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Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

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Forges for hardening, tempering, soldering, forging and melting. Any degree of heat required. A visit to our show rooms will convince you of the superiority of *Gas* over other fuels for manufacturing purposes.

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GAS FOR Tailors and Dressmakers
Gas Irons, Gas Iron Heaters, Combination Tailors' and Laundry Stoves. See our Reversible Gas Irons.

We carry in stock a large variety of smaller appliances for use in every craft for the application of heat and power.

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The most popular vocal and instrumental successes of the season that sell regularly at 50c and 60c per copy
Our Price Is 17c Per Copy or Any 3 for 50 Cents Postpaid
Send two cents for our complete catalogue containing all the popular vocal and instrumental music published.

Vocal.
Go On and Coax Me. (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success.)
Palace of Silver and Gold. (By composer of "The Mansion of Aching Hearts.")
When the Frost Is On the Pumpkin, Maggie Dear. (By composer of "When the Harvest Days are Over.")
Come Take a Trip in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
We're Out for a Jolly Good Time.
It's You.
Shame on You. (Lew Dockstader's big hit.)
I Want to Be a Soldier.
When the Harvest Moon is Shining on the River.
Sunday Morning, When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Suwanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
Hannah, Won't You Open That Door?
My Love I Dare Not Tell. (Song hit from "The Medal and the Maid.")
The Proper Way to Kiss. (Frank Daniels' hit in "The Office Boy.")
Just an Old Sweetheart of Mine.
Blue Bell.
A Little Boy Called "Taps."
Please Come and Play in My Yard.
Goodby, Sis. (Latest by writer of "Blue Bell.")
Billy. (The Cyclone hit.)
Has Your Mother Any More at Home Like You?

Vocal.
Sylvia.
The Face in the Firelight.
Where the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
Teasing.
The Man With the Ladder and the Hose. (Great fireman song.)
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
I've Got My Eyes on You-oo-oo.
There's a Dark Man Coming With a Bundle. (Lew Dockstader's big hit.)
Your Mother Wants You Home, Nellie, Darling.
Any Rags?
The Girl of My Dreams.
Good-by, My Lady Love.
When the Sunset Turns the Ocean's Blue to Gold.
Wait at the Gate for Me. (By writer of "Blue Bell.")
You're as Welcome as the Flowers in May.
I Know.
Violets, Sweet Violets.
The Lily or the Rose?
Good-Night, Beloved, Good-Night.
The Girl Who Cares for Me. (By writer of "Good-by, Little Girl, Good-by.")
For Sale, a Baby.
In Alabama.
Somebody's Waiting for Me.
I've Got a Feelin' For You.
Way Down East Among the Shady Maple Trees.
The Song of Other Days.

Instrumental.
Circus Parade. (E. T. Paull's latest success.)
Anona. (By Mabel McKinley. Vocal or instrumental.)
Falling Leaves. (Intermezzo.)
Kentucky Belles. (Two-step.)
Violets and Roses. (Flower Song.)
Uncle Sammy March. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Star of the Sea. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Laces and Graces. (By composer of "Cozy Corner.")
Buds and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Blarney. (Two-step.)
Sifted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry. (Two-step.)
Polly Prim March.
Dream of Madrid Waltzes.
A Trip to Niagara. (Two-step.)
Roaming in the Gloaming. (Reverie.)
Apple Blossoms.
An Afternoon Tea. (A beautiful love poem.)
Love's Whisper. (An Idyll.)
Voice of the Night Waltzes.
Our Director March.

Here we give you a cluster of musical gems by Kerry Mills, the famous composer of the "Georgia Camp Meeting," "Whistling Rufus" and others:

Vocal
Let's All Go Up to Maud's.
When the Bees Are in the Hive.
Just for the Sake of Society.
Pretty Mary.

Vocal
Don't Cry, Katie, Dear.
Meet Me in St. Louis, Louis.
So Long, Andy Lee.
In the City of Sighs and Tears.

Instrumental
Valse Primrose.
Heidelberg Waltzes.
Me and Me Banjo.
L'Amon Aus Bois.

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WHOLE WORLD OF SPORTS COVERED FOR THE BOSTON AMERICAN BY ITS CORPS OF EXPERTS

HERMIS WILL CARRY THE TOP WEIGHT

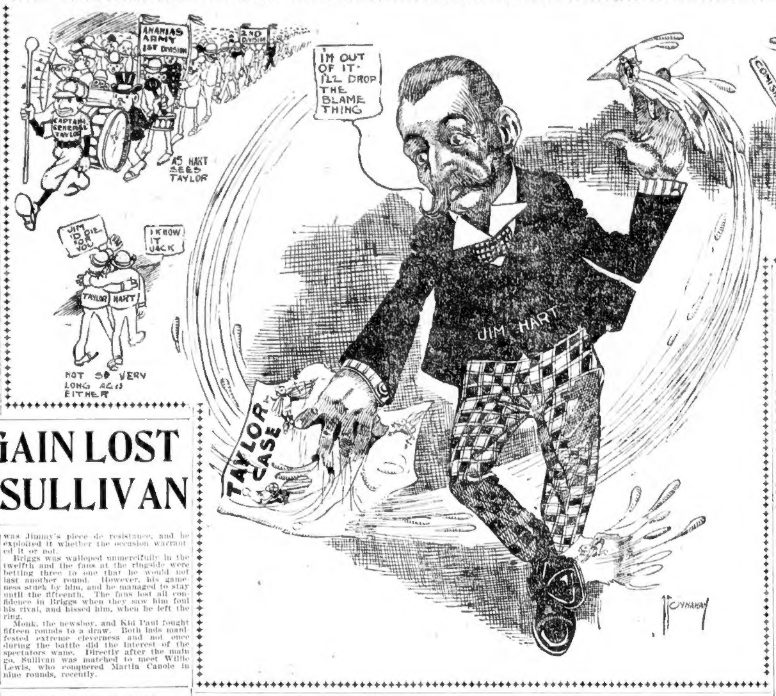
By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—According to the weights announced for the Brighton handicap at a mile and a quarter, Hermis, with 128, will carry top weight, and Irish Lad will follow, with 126, and Ort Wells, will be third, with 124. The weights are as follows:

Horse, Age.	Wt.	Horse, Age.	Wt.
Hermis, 6	128	Sysonby, 3	108
Irish Lad, 5	126	Monsieur Beaucaire, 5	106
Ort Wells, 4	124	Israelite, 4	105
Delhi, 4	123	Conjurer, 4	104
Stalwart, 4	123	Tradition, 3	104
Beldame, 4	122	Knight Errant, 4	104
The Picket, 5	122	Artful, 3	103
Broomstick, 4	119	Jocund, 4	102
Bryn Mawr, 4	119	Tanya, 3	102
McChesney, 6	119	Glorifier, 3	100
Africander, 5	118	Miss Crawford, 4	100
Lord of the Vale, 5	117	Witful, 5	100
Goldsmith, 6	117	Jason, 4	100
Hurst Park, 5	116	Dreamer, 3	100
English Lad, 4	116	Little Em, 4	100
Fort Hunter, 4	116	St. Bellane, 3	99
Santon, 5	115	Ivan the Terrible, 3	99
Runnels, 6	114	Ram's Horn, 3	98
Dainty, 5	113	Sandria, 3	97
Maj. Daingerfield, 6	113	May M., 3	97
Bondage, 5	112	Rose of Dawn, 3	95
Dolly Spanker, 4	111	Bedouin, 3	95
Alan-a-Dale, 6	111	Siglight, 3	94
Tokalon, 4	110	Marmee, 4	92
Moharib, 4	109	Merry Lark, 3	92
Graziallo, 4	108	Ostrich, 4	90
Burleigh, 4	108	Bartender, 4	90
Adbell, 4	108	Phaser, 4	87
Palsus, 4	108		

Penalties accrue from date.

PRESIDENT HART HAS PICKED UP SOMETHING HE CAN'T DROP—



DELMONT WON BY KNOCKOUT IN SECOND

PORTLAND, Jan. 24.—Eddie Harrigan was knocked out in the second round of his battle with Al Delmont, which was scheduled to go twelve rounds, before the Pastime A. C. In the last round, Harrigan was floored twice with uppercuts and when he rose to his feet for the third time he was caught by another blow on the jaw, and went down for the count. Everyone praised Harrigan's game showing throughout the mill.

IN THE LETTER BOX.

There is a letter at this office for Eddie Carr, which he may have by calling upon the Sporting Editor.

BRIGGS AGAIN LOST TO PETER SULLIVAN

Special to the Boston American.

NEW BEDFORD, Jan. 24.—In the fifteenth, when a knockout seemed inevitable, Jimmy Briggs, the "Star of the East," deliberately fouled his opponent Peter Sullivan, and the latter was awarded the decision by Referee Eddie Moore, of Pawtucket. This makes the second time within eight weeks that Sully has proved Briggs's complete master, and has made the "Star" shine like a bum candle.

Not once during the fight did Briggs prove himself a worthy foe for Sullivan's excelsior. It was only the Chelsea boy's marvelous grit and ability to take punishment, that kept him in the fight. Stalling was Jimmy's piece de resistance, and he exploited it whether the occasion warranted it or not.

Briggs was walloped unmercifully in the twelfth and the fans at the ringside were betting three to one that he would not last another round. However, his gameness stuck by him, and he managed to stay until the fifteenth. The fans lost all confidence in Briggs when they saw him foul his rival, and hissed him, when he left the ring.

Monk, the newsboy, and Kid Paul fought fifteen rounds to a draw. Both lads manifested extreme cleverness and not once during the battle did the interest of the spectators wane. Directly after the main go, Sullivan was matched to meet Willie Lewis, who conquered Martin Canole in nine rounds, recently.

BUDDY RYAN TO FIGHT O'BRIEN

Special to the Boston American.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 24.—Jack O'Brien and Buddy Ryan will sign articles in a day or two to meet before the club offering the best inducements at 154 pounds. While Ryan can make 140 pounds, he is confident he can defeat O'Brien, if the latter trains down to 154 pounds. Although O'Brien will have advantage over him in reach and height, Buddy is confident that he will give the local middleweight a hard go.

FRANKIE NEIL BOXES CORBETT

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Frankie Neil, by the way of training, fought a three-round exhibition bout with Young "Corbett" at San Rafael to-day. The little bantam was game enough to go in and take all the punches that Corbett could concoct for him. In fact, most of the time Neil gave the former champ tit for tat. Frankie says he will probably be 117 pounds when he meets Dick Hyland, while the latter will scale 122.

CHAMPS MAY OPEN IN SLOWTOWN

President Johnson, of the American League, being in Boston simply on pleasure bent, is enjoying himself as much as the limited facilities of the Hub will permit. To-day, in addition to paying a few calls and being the guest of an old pal at lunch, Mr. Johnson tackled President Taylor of the Boston Americans in a championship bowling match—East vs. West.

Mr. Johnson does not care much for the candlepin game, which is all the rage here, and insisted on the regular ten pins with the large balls, the same as are used in New York and Chicago. When this edition of the AMERICAN went to press the two baseball moguls were having a fierce struggle with a box of cigars on the result of the match.

Johnson a Target.

Mr. Johnson has been surrounded by the baseball writers ever since his arrival and the questions fired at him would fill a book. Most of them he answers promptly, and others he gracefully side-steps. The scribes have been most anxious to find out all about Boston's schedule, but as Mr. Johnson has as yet to have another interview with President Pulliam, of the National League, to arrange as far as possible, for a non-conflicting schedule, he doesn't have much to say on this line.

Still, the questions have been so many and from so varied a source that a careful listener has been able to gather that the Champs will probably open in Philadelphia on April 14. From Philadelphia the Bostons will doubtless go to Washington, and after a series there will come to the Huntington ave. grounds for the opening there.

The chances are the schedule of last year will be reversed to the extent that the Eastern clubs will go West as soon as the first series between themselves ends. If this idea is followed out the Champs will go West about the middle of May.

Holiday Dates.

It is expected that the Champs will have the holiday dates which the Boston Nationals had last year, while the Nationals will have Patriots' Day, Memorial Day and Labor Day. This will give the Champs June 7 and July 4 at home. This whole scheme may, however, be changed, though it is not likely.

BRITT IS ON HIS DIGNITY

Special to the Boston American.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Jimmy Britt has sued James Coffroth and Eddy Graney for $10,000 because they advertised that he would act as interlocutor in a minstrel show at a music hall they were running. Britt thinks his dignity was hurt, and his name damaged by such an advertisement.

Coffroth retaliated by issuing a big poster, stating that Britt would not appear, but J. Edward immediately had Coffroth arrested. Subsequently Graney landed a punch on the jaw of Britt's attorney and the affair was further complicated. Therefore, it looks as though Britt will decline to meet Jabez White before the Yosemite Club.

UNEARTHS A "PHENOM."

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick of Michigan has unearthed a successor to Archie Hahn. Schenk is the new man and he hails from the Chelsea High School of Michigan, where he was regarded as the best sprinter in that vicinity. Fitzpatrick thinks Schenk can go 100 yards in 9 4-5s.

KELLY WINS ON POINTS

Special to the Boston American.

BUFFALO, Jan. 24.—Paddy Lavin was defeated in twelve rounds by Eddie Kelly, of Buffalo, before the Frisco A. C. Kelly was the faster of the pair and he had the better of every round.

WILL PLAY TUFTS.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 24.—The Wesleyan football schedule for next Fall has been practically completed, and includes a game with Tufts for November 4, at Middletown.

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BEST OF ORDER COOKING.
Choicest Wines, Liquors, Beers and Cigars.
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"HART THE BIGGEST LIAR IN BASEBALL"—JACK TAYLOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 24.—In his ninety-fourth signed interview, Jack Taylor calls James A. Hart, President of the Microbes, "the biggest liar in baseball." He begins the naughty word with a capital L and underscores every letter. Assiduously the ex-Microbe pitcher has been studying his dictionary and delving into the original Anglo-Saxon in a search for an appropriate word to hurl at his former boss. Finally he decided on the old, reliable, terse, emphatic and anger-provoking word L-i-a-r.

That Hart has washed his hands of the Taylor case is an idle dream, in view of the versatility of Taylor in issuing statements. His statement in full follows:

"Some thirteen months ago, when Mr. Hart began arranging for my transfer out of Chicago, he stated that he was getting rid of me because I insisted upon quitting his forces. Now he states that he let me go because I was a crook. He's the biggest Liar in baseball. I never made the remark when speaking about the post season series in Chicago in 1903: 'Why should I have won? I got $100 from Hart for winning and I got $500 for losing.' He claims he has several people who will swear that I issued that statement. He hasn't. His change of base is funny to me. First of all he gives me an honorable discharge. Then he comes back and says the reason he let me out was because I was a 'cheater.'

"If I were a cheater, as he avers, why did he not show me up then and there, and not turn me over to another club? Then, if he could prove that $100 and $500 talk, why didn't he show up at the meeting of the National Commission and nail me before Hermann and Johnson? He has no case against me and no one knows it better than he himself. Hart has got himself in bad, and if I am not accorded just treatment by the commission I will seek justice in the United States courts."

President Johnson of the American League, who is in Boston to-day, said he had received a batch of documents from Garry Herrmann, chairman of the National Commission, bearing on the Hart-Taylor case. "I wrote to Herrmann," said Johnson, "asking him to get all his evidence ready as soon as possible and try the case as soon as it can be done. I should have liked to have had it settled long ago. Prolonging an affair of this kind does not do baseball any good."

SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

Ned Hanlon is beginning to thin out the fifty-four varieties the Brooklyn Club has on its reserve list. He has announced that Dillon, Doescher, Cronin and McCormick will be let out and that Kelley, Loudenschlager, Adkins, Jordan, Hayden and Wiltse, drafted from Baltimore, will be returned to the Orioles. Shortstop Phil Lewis will be retained.

* * *

Phil Geier, it is said, wants to play with Mickey Finn in Toledo next season. He would rather be with a minor league than with Boston.

* * *

Germany Schaefer intends to go South to get into condition for the Detroit tryout. He will go in advance of the team. "Dutch" means to burn up the league and show up Lajoie and a few other infielders who have been mentioned once or twice before by baseball writers.

* * *

Cleveland baseball officials deny that Jackson and Carr are disgruntled at contracts. As a proof of the denial Secretary Barnard states that contracts were not sent out until day before yesterday, so no kick could have been made before the contracts were received.

* * *

Frank Bowerman once caught for a pitcher named Coo[illegible]. "And he had curves like a mermaid," says Bowerman.

* * *

Out in St. Louis they are raking Charley Nichols over the coals in great shape as the forgoing would detect.

"Weakness on the part of the local National League managers for the last three years explains in a measure that team's poor showing. Burke abused Donovan, and Pat did not resent it. Taylor, Beckley and others practically looked upon Nichols as a figurehead. It was not their fault. They took just as many liberties as they were allowed. Nichols, like his predecessor, Donovan, lacked backbone, and this cerebral weakness caused the poor showing the Cardinals made with the good material at hand."

* * *

Harry McCormick cannot understand why he was traded by Dreyfus to the Philadelphia National League Club, and threatens to quit the game. The reason McCormick was let out by Pittsburg is said to be that McCormick started playing football at the close of last season and paid no attention to Dreyfuss's notice that he must not play football if he wanted to remain with the Pirates.

* * *

The Jersey City club has applied for all the players that Pittsburg will turn loose in the Spring. It is possible that some arrangements will be made by which Jersey City will be accommodated.

M'COY SAYS HE IS O. K.

Special to the Boston American.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Jan. 24.—Kid McCoy arrived here to-day, and denied the reports that he was in poor physical condition.

"I shall not fight any until next Fall, and the first man I meet will be either Jack O'Brien or Tommy Ryan," said McCoy, with enthusiasm. "I am going to train Gotch, who wants a crack at Jeff, and I think the former will make a worthy opponent of the champ."

WILL COACH EXETER.

EXETER, N. H., Jan. 24.—Edward N. Robinson, a Boston lawyer, has been engaged for the fifth year as coach of the Phillips Exeter baseball nine.

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NO CHARGE FOR MEDICINES

I take every case on this condition, and I give a written, binding guarantee to cure to stay cured all diseases of men by DR. COLLINS' New and Marvellous Method. ☞ *Graduate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, England, also Kings and Queens College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ireland; surgeon superintendent New Zealand government emigration; consulting physician Surgical and Medical Institute, Ill.; graduate Harvard Medical University; 25 years a specialist in all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men.* I cure to stay cured **Varicocele, Stricture, Blood Poison, Loss of Manly Vigor, Errors of Youth, Drains or Discharges of all Kinds, Gonorrhea, Gleet and all private Genito-Urinary diseases of men.** No detention from business in any case. No surgery, no pain, no nasty drugs. **I especially invite men to see me who have been disappointed of cure elsewhere.** I never disappoint my patients. I keep all my promises. ☞ Don't say you don't believe what I say in this advertisement, but call or write and let me convince you. I have the experience and the only remedies that cure men to stay cured for life. **Remember, you need not pay one dollar until cured.**

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BEER NIGHT 'DOES UP' HARVARD FIVE

As a result of a break in training, certain members of the freshman basketball team at Harvard are in danger of getting into some awkward trouble, and if the advice of the Harvard Crimson, expressed editorially, is taken, several members of the 1908 basketball squad will be debarred from "all participation in the sport." Last Wednesday the freshman basketball team was scheduled to play the five of Dean Academy. The preceding evening certain of the men on the team attended one of the freshman beer nights, entertainments tendered the freshmen by the upper classmen.

Just the men who broke training at this function or of what the break consisted is not known, but the next day the 1908 five was overwhelmed by the Dean team to the tune of 77 to 5.

Now the Crimson is out with the open accusation that this crushing defeat was the result of the men not being in condition to play the game. Some action will probably be taken by the class on the matter, and if it is found that there was a break in training on the part of any members of the team, it will go hard with the culprits.

Hockey:

As a result of the Princeton game in New York, there were several shifts in the lineup of the Harvard hockey team in the regular practice on the Stadium rink. The line of forwards that played against the Tigers was left intact. Newhall was kept at cover point, but the point and goal were changed. Grant and Tilden, who played point and goal against Princeton, were shifted to the second team, and Foster and Tyer played at point and goal on the varsity. Nesmith, who played a strong game at cover point on the junior team in the interclass series, was taken to the varsity squad and played on the second team. Both Foster and Nesmith showed up well in their new positions.

The play was listless throughout the practice, the men not yet having recovered from the effects of Saturday's contest. The varsity defeated the second team, 9 to 4.

The last game in the interclass hockey series at Harvard, between 1906 and 1908, will be held Wednesday instead of yesterday, as announced.

BAR BOWDEN'S FREAK CAR FROM RACE

BY A. G. BATCHELDER.

DAYTONA, Fla., Jan. 24.—Although others have reported faster miles in practice, the favorite of the automobile races which begin here to-day is William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. Every one of any account in motordom is here for the tornament, and all expect the daring young millionarie to spring a surprise.

It is known that Vanderbilt expects his 90-horsepower car to beat anything on the beach. It has only been once on the course, its owner seeming to prefer holding its speed for the real contest.

An important incident of the day yesterday was the statement by W. C. Temple, chairman of the A. A. A. racing board that H. L. Bowden's freak 120 horse power car would be barred from competition because it was overweight. It weighs 300 pounds over the prescribed 2,204 pounds.

Notwithstanding fast trials by A. C. Webb, and his Pope-Toledo, Ebb Jay, and the forty horse power White Steamer and Lewis Ross with his freak steamer, it is not believed that more than three seconds will be chopped from the present mile record.

Bowden's eigh cylinder car covered a mile to-day in thirty-seven seconds and a kilometre in twenty-four seconds, unofficially timed, the timing apparatus being deranged by touring cars running over the tapes. The beach was poor to-day, there being ruts and much red sand.

Following are the races arranged for to-day, the first day of the automobile tournament:

Kilometre, class B, event thirty-one, two entries; one mile, class B, event thirty-four, two entries; one mile, steam cars, Colonel R. C. Clowry trophy, event eight, five entries; five miles, stock cars, $2,751 to $4,000, event sixteen, four entries; five miles, stock cars, $4,000 to $6,000, event eighteen, three entries; five miles, stock cars, $6,001 to $8,000, event eighteen, three entries; five miles, stock cars, $850 and under, event twenty-three, two entries; five miles, stock cars, $851 to $1,000, event twenty-four, three entries; five miles, handicap, for cars in class sixteen, event seventeen, four entries; ten miles, stock cars, $1,001 to $1,800, event twenty-five, two entries; ten miles, stock cars, $2,751 to $4,000, event twenty-one, four entries.

SKIN DISEASES

Altoona, Pa., June 20, 1903.

I was afflicted with Tetter in bad shape. It would appear in blotches as large as my hand, a yellowish color, and scale off. You can imagine how offensive it was. For twelve years I was afflicted with this trouble. At night it was a case of scratch and many times no rest at all. Seeing the good the medicine was doing a friend who was taking it for Eczema, I commenced it, and as a result the eruption began to dry up and disappear, and to-day I am practically a well man. Only two tiny spots are left on the elbow and shin, where once the whole body was affected. I have every confidence in the medicine, and feel sure that in a short time these two remaining spots will disappear. S. S. S. is certainly a great blood purifier, and has done me a world of good. I am grateful for what it has accomplished, and trust that what I have said will lead others who are similarly afflicted to take the remedy and obtain the same good results that I have. JOHN F. LEAR.

125 East Fifth Ave.

While washes, soaps, salves and powdes relieve temporarily, they do not reach the real cause of the disease. The blood must be purified before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. contains no potash, arsenic or mineral of any description, but is guaranteed purely vegetable. Send for book on skin and its diseases, mailed free. Our physicians will cheerfully advise without any charge all who write us about their case.

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Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, effects of youthful indiscretions, nervous debility, pimples and blotches, hair falling out, loss of memory and energy, impotency, rheumatic pains, discharges and all private diseases quickly and permanently cured by an original and never-failing treatment. Blood poison, ulcers, stricture, varicocele and diseases of the kidneys, bladder and blood cured in the shortest possible time without the use of mercury or hindrance from business.

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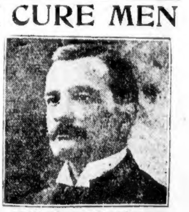

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You may be lacking in the power of manhood. If so, I will restore to you the snap, vim and vigor of vitality, the loss of which may be the result of excesses or indiscretions.

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Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

BLONDE OR BRUNETTE?

THE question raised in the BOSTON SUNDAY AMERICAN, whether the blonde or brunette woman is the highest type of beauty, is arousing widespread interest among the readers of this newspaper.

Both styles of feminine loveliness have their ardent partisans, who are able to furnish strong convictions, and they are beginning to send in their opinions in letters on the subject. Some of these are printed to-day.

This question will doubtless be an interesting one for readers of the Woman's Page of the BOSTON AMERICAN to discuss, and letters giving personal preferences and arguments favoring one type or the other will be welcome.

What is your choice? Address letters Editor Woman's Page, BOSTON AMERICAN, 80-82 Summer street.

HOW HE READS HISTORY

Editor Woman's Page:

Why not let history settle this modern controversy? Does not history show that blondes were considered by the then ablest judges, the educated nobility, the most beautiful women? Even George Washington, himself redheaded, chose his blonde Martha from among all the women in the country.

W. F. MEER.

HIS ACME OF BEAUTY.

Editor WOMAN'S PAGE:

The most beautiful woman I ever saw is now in Bridgeport, Conn. She is large, with dark hair, large brown eyes and rosy cheeks.

A. PATTERSON.

Fairfield, Conn., Jan. 5.

BLONDES FICKLE AND UNCERTAIN

Editor Woman's Page:

As to which is the more beautiful, blondes or brunettes, I wish to state that neither are admired by me. As a rule blondes are more attractive, although more fickle and uncertain. I have never seen any pretty brunettes owing to the fact that black hair is most repulsive to me.

I met my ideal in a popular dentist's office in Roxbury. Her eyes were of an expressive gray. Her head was crowned with a wonderous growth of chestnut brown hair, and she was the fortunate possessor of a sweet, angelic face, a most brilliant complexion, and a cheerful disposition.

Doubtless the girl with the large gray eyes and chestnut hair outshines all.

Roxbury. L.

ONLY GOOD ARE BEAUTIFUL

Editor Woman's Page:

The question has had and will have a great deal of discussion, for we are apt to vary in this matter. My opinion is that we can use the word "Beautiful" in referring to all good women, for to me a beautiful woman means a womanly woman who has a lovable disposition, a well cultivated mind, graceful appearance and a kind expression of the face, which is priceless and can be had by all women, let them be large blondes, small blondes, large brunettes or small brunettes. Furthermore, I believe this is what God intended beautiful woman to be.

W. L. AUCHMOODY.

A METRICAL PROTEST

Editor Woman's Page:

Why this query,
"If girls were men?"
Do you seek our bachelor souls to weary,
And fret again
With the old, oft told and hated story,
Of Amazons,
Applied to our girls to-day—the glory
Of Adam's sons?

Where would beauty hide and lovers linger,
If girls were men?
Would the soft joys be fled, for which we hunger,
And faded then?
Where might we turn to find the days enchanted,
Of love and truth?
Where seek the olden charm of the golden
Days of youth?

We would not change, though the change should bring us
A score of joys
That we know not now; we should feel too grievous
And we still boys.
We should miss sweet songs and laughing glances,
And golden curls,
And the eyes where the light of the bright sun dances—
Let girls be girls.

Cambridge. JOHN BOWEN.

Health and Beauty

DEAR MISS LANG:

I am a young girl and have quite a lot of hairs on my upper lip which are very noticeable, and when I go out I think everybody is looking at me and it makes me feel very disagreeable. If you would please tell me how I could remove them I would be very grateful to you.

DISCOURAGED.

ELECTROLYSIS is the best known means of removing superfluous hair. However, the following formula has been found successful in many cases: Sulphuret of barium, three ounces; water, twelve ounces. Mix into a paste by wetting corn starch with the solution and apply to the offending hairs, and when dry the hairs will come away with it. If the skin is irritated afterward soothe with glycerine.

DEAR MISS LANG:

I have always had dandruff ever since I can remember, but it was scaly for a number of years. At present it seems to have changed its nature and at the same time my hair is very thin. When I comb my hair I find something very fine which resembles lint—and this in large quantities, both morning and evening. If I should wash my head there will still be the lint—only, perhaps, a little cleaner. Have tried several preparations, none of which has done any good. Can you give me any advice upon this subject? LUCY B.

MAKE a mixture of 30 grammes of oil of sweet almonds, 30 grammes of essence of rosemary and one gramme of oil of mace. Apply this pomade each night, combing the hair thoroughly with a fine comb before the application is made. Wash the hair once a week in warm water and Castile soap.

DEAR MISS LANG:

Would you kindly tell me what I can do for my complexion. I really cannot explain how it acts. One day it looks oily and so sallow, then after I get in from the air it looks real well. Merely a flush, more than anything. But there is one thing I would be so pleased to know. What I could do for circles under the eyes and across my left eye, going towards my ear, is a large, not exactly a wrinkle, but an ugly-looking streak like a crack. I am awfully upset about it, because I am not a girl who dissipates and attend social functions most seldom, but I am troubled with indigestion.

SARAH D.

WHEN you say that have indigestion you have the solution of all your defects. Until your general health is good you can not expect to have a fresh complexion. First cure your indigestion. Take vigorous exercise and stay in the open air all you can. Do not eat pastry or rich foods.

Your diet should consist chiefly of cereals, fruits and vegetables. The circles under your eyes are caused by improper blood circulation, and when your general health is built up these will disappear. For the wrinkle you speak of try this formula. Balsam of Judea, 10 drops; liquid storax, 4 grammes; alcohol, 24 grammes; tincture of benzoin, 4 grammes; add five or six drops of the mixture to a glass of water, apply to the face at night, letting it dry on.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXLVIII.—Continued

"I CANNOT think that Mrs. Borradale was the mother of the poor creatures who were confined at Adderley Grange.

"I am drifting from the subject of Harold. Let us go back to him. He, at any rate, seems to have accepted the three recluses as his brothers.

"But there was something behind this, something of which I—who, as you know, had by that time made the discovery of the Valenski influence—gave due warning, though I was very conscious that my advice would not be taken. I did not dare to speak openly of Valenski, for fear of involving Harold Borradale, innocent as he was at that time, in an unpleasant affair. I spoke only of 'the Inner Curse,' and referred especially to what Mrs. Willoughby had already noticed—the presence of another existence, mysterious and malignant, at Adderley.

"My advice was ignored"—he smiled slightly at Esther—"don't think I blame you, Mrs. Borradale. The wedding took place under the happiest of auspices, but that very night a revelation was made to Harold Borradale which utterly overwhelmed him. For a while he gave way to drink, and when he recovered from that he obviously took to drugs.

"Now what can he have been told? Obviously it must have been something connected with the Valenskis, for later on we see him utterly at their mercy, a poor victim of the Poison House. They, too, have even invaded his house at Milton, which had been free of such intrusion before Harold Borradale, who vowed that he would destroy the family secret, had become a greater slave to it than was his father. He even degrades himself so far as to attempt to drug his wife—to drag her down to his own level. Why does he do this? This is a point which we have yet to discover.

"Now, a week ago, I said that Mrs. Borradale was in considerable danger. I think that, for the present at least, the danger is averted, for those who threatened her are too much occupied in providing for their own safety. I do not believe that they will escape, and with the arrest of Valenski will come the overthrow of the Borradale Curse.

"Whether we shall ever know the deepest secrets of it I am not prepared to say, but this I will swear: The Borradale Curse and Valenski make one. All the manifestations that we have seen are due to Valenski. Who is responsible for Harold's fall and degradation? Valenski and his infamous drugs. Who is the mysterious inhabitant of the secret rooms at Adderly? She—we conclude it is a woman—is of the Valenskis. Who is at the back of all the horrors of which Adderley has been witness? Valenski—I can swear to it. Who owns the treasure which Zorska guards? Valenski. Who is responsible for the carrying off of Basil Fleetwood? Valenski, or his agents. Who stole the Meyer children—we know not exactly for what reason? Valenski. Ask any question you please in connection with what we have called the Borradale Curse; the answer is always the same—Valenski. Destroy Valenski's power for ill, and you destroy the Borradale Curse.

"It is to the capture of Valenski, therefore, that we must turn all our energies—"

He had risen from his seat, and was parading the room excitedly. He was interrupted by the sudden cry of Dolman, who followed immediately after the maid who announced him.

"What is it?" asked Swan.

"You are wanted at once at the hospital," was the hurried answer. "Probyn has recovered sufficiently to make a statement."

Chapter CXLIX.

The Mysterious Zara.

CAREFULLY shielded by screens from the rest of the ward, Arthur Probyn, once rector of Milton, lay upon his deathbed.

It was for Esther that he had asked when his consciousness returned to him, and it was, therefore, to Esther that the police had sent. She and Lilian had hastened to answer the summons, and, accompanied by Swan, the two ladies now found themselves in the ward of the great hospital.

As they reached the bed two men who had been with the patient emerged. They were the coroner and a physician, who had attended to take the dying man's deposition. Seeing Swan in the ward, they hurried on to join him, and presently the three men went out into the corridor.

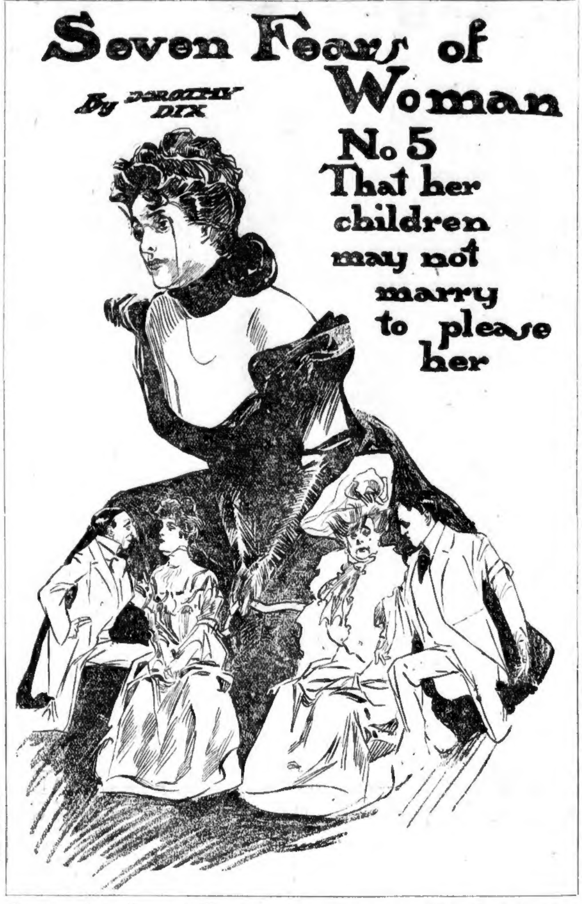
"Has he spoken?" asked Swan.

"Yes. We have taken all the evidence from him that we can expect. The poor fellow cannot say much. It was Valenski who stabbed him. They were having a row when the warning of a police raid was brought to them. It appears that for years Probyn has been indulging in the use of some mysterious drug of which only Valenski knows the secret.

"Valenski is in some sort of way related to him. Probyn came down in the world, and was practically living upon Valenski's charity. But he could not stand the doings at the Poison House, and over and over again he threatened to give the show away. One the night of the tragedy they were rowing about the two children who had been brought to the place. It appears to be true that Valenski proposed to try some experiment upon the poor little creatures. Some new poison or combination of poisons. He was always making discoveries—so Probyn says. He wanted to find out how much could be administered with safety, and he could only ascertain this by actual experiment. He has some sort of grudge against Mrs. Willoughby, and chance threw the children in his way just at the time when he was in search of some one upon whom to try the effects of his drug. He had already killed dogs and cats with it, but that was not enough for him. He had drugged them both—the children, of course—that night, but only mildly as a sort of preliminary.

"Probyn was protesting loudly against this. He threatened to go away and report everything to the police. Valenski retorted that if he did it would mean his own death, for he would be deprived of the drug which alone kept him alive. Probyn said he would rather die than continue to be a partner to such atrocities. It was at that moment that George Tweedledale appeared to announce the coming of the police. In his rage Probyn attempted to rush from the room to join them. Valenski took him by the throat, and they struggled together. They fell on the floor. Probyn has been weakened by his excesses, and soon got the worst of it. Besides, Tweedledale went to Valenski's assistance. In a sudden access of fury Valenski stabbed Probyn, though to do so was absolutely unnecessary, for Probyn had already been mastered. Then together Valenski and Tweedledale worked that ghastly contrivance in the corner, and pushed the corpse—as they thought it—into the cupboard. If Probyn had been quite dead he would certainly not have been discovered, and in all probability no action would have been taken against Valenski. But Probyn was not dead, and his groans gave you the alarm and caused poor Green to meet with his misadventure. That is the story as we have taken it down from Probyn's dictation. And it is evidence upon which Valenski will be electrocuted—if he can only be found."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)



Seven Fears of Woman

No. 5 That her children may not marry to please her

By DOROTHY DIX

Consuming Dread That Some Calamity Will Befall Her Children Is Woman's Fifth Terror

THE fifth fear that keeps women in a state of mortal terror is the fear that some misfortune will befall their children, that they will be sick or will get hurt, or not marry to suit them.

From the time her first baby is born until her youngest child dies of old age a mother never knows one moment's tranquility and peace of mind. She is always possessed of a consuming dread that some calamity may happen to her children, or might happen to them, or possibly could happen to them, and in consequence she lives on a nervous strain that fills asylums with maniac mothers and homes with stepmothers.

It seems utterly impossible for women to take their children rationally, calmly and even cheerfully and hopefully, and to indulge the expectation that they will be healthy and happy instead of sickly and miserable. A mother isn't built that way, and it is simply constitutionally impossible for her to believe that her children are no more liable to misfortune than other people's. She feels that her offspring are such shining marks that they will attract death and disaster as certain substances draw the lightning, and she is always waiting and watching for the bolt to strike.

She gets no rest by night, for she is so afraid that one of the children, no matter how healthy, may become ill without her knowing it, that she sleeps with one eye open, and an ear strained to catch every sound from the nursery, and she gets up in the cold and prowls around to assure herself that they still survive from hour to hour.

If she sits down for a quiet afternoon with book or sewing she flies into a sudden panic because she recalls that she hasn't seen her little Bobby for fifteen minutes, and she grows stiff with terror lest the kidnappers should have gotten him, though Bobby is one of the tow-headed, no-eye-browed, bandy-legged infants that makes you think how fond his parents must be of children to make them raise him.

If she goes down town shopping, she leaves minute directions as to how she is to be found in case any of the children are run over and mangled on the street, or fall down the fire escape, and when she comes home she gives a gasp of surprise and relief to see that her fears have not been realized, and the ambulance is not standing in front of her door.

If she tries to amuse herself, it is time and money wasted, for in the midst of the most hilarious comedy her thoughts are darkly forecasting a tragedy in which her children are burning alive in their beds; at cards she forgets what's trump, wondering if the baby is uncovered; and when she travels the only thing she takes any real heart interest in is the telegraph office in every city, where she can wire a frenzied and agonized inquiry as to what calamity may be befalling her children.

Of course the place where a mother's fears have most basis of reality is in the sickness of children, but if every child had as many deadly diseases as its mother thinks it has and as many narrow escapes from the grave, it would have more lives than the proverbial cat.

Give an anxious mother a clinical thermometer and enough money to pay doctor's bills, and there's no ailment known to the science of medicine that her children don't have. All of us know sturdy youngsters who, according to their mothers, have a continued round of brain fever, gastritis, pneumonia, typhoid fever and incipient diphtheria, but who still survive.

The pitiful part of this is that the mother believes her fears. If another woman's child was ailing she could see that it had a disordered stomach, or a sore throat, and that there was nothing serious the matter, but when it comes to her own, her heart is just as much torn with anxiety and she goes through just as much agony of apprehension over a pin prick as she does over a desperate case of blood poisoning.

Nor do a mother's fears exhaust themselves on the physical welfare of her children. By the time the measles and mumps are over and she has quit waiting at home to receive her boy's remains from the football game, she begins worrying about whom they may marry when they grow up.

When she looks at her little girl in short frocks and with her hair in pigtails she can scarcely refrain from tears, thinking how sad it will be if Sallie marries a drunkard who beats and neglects her and from whom she may have to be divorced.

There is probably not an old maid in the world whose mother hasn't lain awake nights worrying over the husband that never appeared on the scene.

And with her sons a woman's fears are even more acute, for there is no other dread greater than her dread of a daughter-in-law. This takes in the whole range of matrimonial calamity, and for years before the boy is grown she is miserable about it.

She fears that her son will marry young; that he will marry beneath him; that he will be taken in by a designing woman; that he will marry an extravagant woman; that he will marry somebody of whom she doesn't approve, and then when he does marry she settes down to the life-long fear that his wife will henpeck him.

In all the world there is nothing so foolish and so pathetic as the fear of mothers, for it is suffering that does no good. They cannot ward off the misfortunes that really come with their fears, and out of the misfortunes that never come they extract untold misery.

It is the mother's groundless fears that turns motherhood into an almost insupportable burden of apprehension, that makes so many women prefer pug dogs to babies.

If women could eliminate this senseless fear about their children we should hear less of race suicide, for then motherhood would be a less strenuous undertaking.

DOROTHY DIX.

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

Health of Body and Balance of Mind Needed to Make a Perfectly Rounded Existence

THAT was a great motto of the old Greeks: "Nothing Too Much." It would be well for the people who are studying the metaphysical thought of the day to adopt this motto.

A distressed woman who has been trying to believe that her body is an "illusion" finds herself upon the verge of nervous hysteria. She cannot reason the thing out, and while she has absolute faith in the philosophy which she has accepted, her mind is failing under the strain to grasp it in all its fulness.

She is not alone in this. Hundreds of men and women have lost mental balance in trying to accept literally absurd phases of this and other extreme religious "sciences."

The fact that nothing lasts in the universe but Spirit, which is a manifestation of the energy of which the whole universe is built, makes it a fact that all forms of physical life are in reality "illusions." The long dresses we wore in the cradle are of small account to us now. They are "illusions." So our various bodies in this life and the lives preceding it are of small matter compared to the spiritual body within.

But while this is a fact worth remembering, it is absurd and not far from insulting to the Creator of All Things, to utterly ignore and despise the body. It was given us to care for, respect and use while on earth, as our infant clothes were given us to wear and keep clean and neat in babyhood, or as the box is given with the jewel.

As well try to believe we see no jewel box on our dressing table, nothing but the jewel inside, and to lose balance and reason in the futile and absurd effort, as to say we have no body and no demands of that body to control or satisfy. So long as we wear any clothing and partake of any food we acknowledge the claim of the body.

I have yet to see the metaphysical teacher or "scientist" who has abandoned clothing or food. The jargon talked by some of these teachers would indicate that reason and common sense had become "illusions" as well as the body.

The best thing for us all to do is to keep normal and human while on earth; to take sensible care of our bodies and to try and make them worthy of the jewel within by cleanliness, health and proper raiments suited to our calling; to remember that the mind is of more value than the body, and that the spirit is of more value than either, but that the body is, too, worthy of recognition and care.

A bright, well-informed, well-educated and talented mind does not mean an awakened spiritual nature. There is as vast a difference between the two as between the velvet lining of the jewel box and the solitaire diamond within.

Under many a brilliant and scintillating mind lies a spiritual nature in profound darkness.

Under many a crude and uninformed mind moves and works a wide-awake spiritual nature.

But that for which we should seek is the perfect trinity of body, mind and spirit.

The spiritual nature is not properly awakened to its own rights if the body is diseased or repulsive or the mind ignorant or unbalanced. Health, balance and power belong to the Real Man. Health of body, balance of mind, power of spirit.

The woman who has become unbalanced in trying to deny her body has sinned against one-third of the trinity. She would find a good tonic in going out and selecting a becoming new gown and hat and in taking care of her complexion for awhile and restoring womanly pride in her appearance.

A little frivolity of thought would help her. Let her come down to earth and live with mortals until God calls her to live with disembodied spirits. Tenfold more power to do good on earth is to be gained by keeping in touch with mortals than by trying to live on a plane wholly beyond this earth.

I know of many homes despoiled and reasons wrecked by this extreme transcendental theology which has ignored the wise old motto of "Nothing Too Much."

Instead of continual denials of the body, let us assert the power of the Spirit of Divinity within us to keep that body well and our minds clear and our hearts happy, and our lives useful. Let us not feast nor fast too much, and work nor play too much, nor even pray too much.

To ask for light and strength and wisdom are about all the prayers we need offer. The Divine Powers are guiding things, and what we need to do is to keep at our best, spiritually, mentally and physically; to realize and utilize the blessings which are about us and to make use of our splendid opportunities to be factors for good in the world. They lie all about us. But if we use all our vitality trying to ignore one-third of our equipment for the work given us to do on earth, we will never see these opportunities. Your body is a reality, your mind is a greater reality, your spiritual nature is the greatest reality.

That is all there is to the subject which is needed for our contemplation on earth.

The Duty of Surplus Women

By Charlotte Perkins Gilman

MUCH discussion has been set before the public as to marrying and not marrying, with various causes and results, advantages and disadvantages, difficulties and aids, pertaining thereto.

Among all the voices raised, both domestic and foreign, male and female, one strong note predominates, sharp criticism of the American woman of to-day in that she does not marry.

Mr. H. B. Marlott-Watson, an Englishman, in an article on this offending sister, published in *The Nineteenth Century and After* for September, 1904, has put this criticism in so concrete and convincing a form that it may stand as a classic. He says: "Her restlessness has caused her to abdicate those functions which alone excuse or explain her existence."

There are in England hundreds of thousands of these inexcusable, inexplicable beings, cumbering the earth, putting science to the blush because it has no theory whereby to account for their presuming to live. In America as a whole men predominate; but in parts of it we, too, have a heavy preponderance of these walking enigmas—living creatures without function, or, at least, without any which can prove their reason for being.

President Thomas, of Bryn Mawr, says that of the class of women going to college only 50 per cent marry. Of this percentage more of the college girls marry than of the less educated, but the 50 per cent remain to confound us—unexcused and unexplained.

Really it does seem a pity with so many surplus men that the little local trifles of surplus women should be so picked upon. Every woman who wished to could have a mate, and a choice at that, with over a million extras to serve as a "second helping," perhaps, in case of widowhood.

Our single women need feel no shame in frankly facing the fact that marriage is more to be desired than celibacy.

Every one knows that it is—other things being equal.

If marriage laws are wrong, mend them. If marriage customs offend, change them. If other people's marriages do not please, improve on them. But marriage itself remains a good thing—one of the best things in the world.

What should be the attitude of the single woman who, naturally and rationally, wishes to marry, and who lives where there are not enough men to go around? Something like this:

"Here am I, free, white and twenty-one (or over). I intend to marry if I'm suited—hereabouts no one suits me—and of such as I do see there aren't enough to go around.

"I also intend to earn my living, and in that, as in marrying, I am impeded by the numbers of my sisters.

"There are places where women are scarce—where they do not go around—and where, consequently, both in my opportunities for work and for marriage I should be better off.

"Now, I am not a tree, nor a boulder. I can move. My brother has gone to Oregon, to do lumbering. My cousin Jim has gone to Alaska, to dig gold. Neither of these purposes is as noble or important as mine. I will arise and go hence, to the place that suits me best, where there are enough men to choose from."

Then she should consider the map of her country, choose the State that suits her best—there are 44, remember, to choose from—select her location and betake herself there forthwith. She needn't wear a label.

There was a society once which sent nice New England school teachers to some Western Territory, but they married so fast it had to be given up, it was too expensive for the society. What we need is a healthy pioneering spirit among the women themselves.—*From the Current issue of The Independent.*

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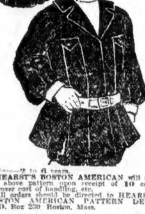

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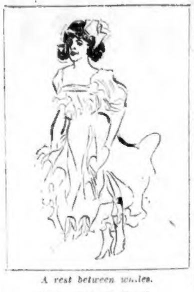
Monday Night at the Theatres

Lulu Glaser Wins Warm Approval in "A Madcap Princess" at the Colonial



A rest between whiles.

By J. Frank Davis.

CHARLES MAJOR wrote a book. It was a romantic novel, a rather good one, called "When Knighthood Was in Flower," and it ran into the 'steenth edition. Then, of course, it was dramatized. The dramatization wasn't nearly as good as the original, but they had a good company, and a lot of pretty scenery, and Julia Marlowe, and it got by for a season. And we looked cheerful and turned our faces away from the setting and toward the rising sun. But now they have taken the dramatization of the novel and made it the theme for a comic opear.

That it is a rather good comic opera, with a lot of pretty costumes and some fairly tuneful airs, and three good stage settings, and dainty Lulu Glaser for the heroine, and that it makes a hit with the audience and wins applause and curtain calls in allopathic doses doesn't alter the fact that this is a mighty bad precedent. The knowledge that every successful book is going to be made into a drama has been painful enough; now we can never tell but the drama will be turned into a comic opera. And perhaps after that it will go into one-act playlets for the vaudevilles; and after that maybe moving pictures.

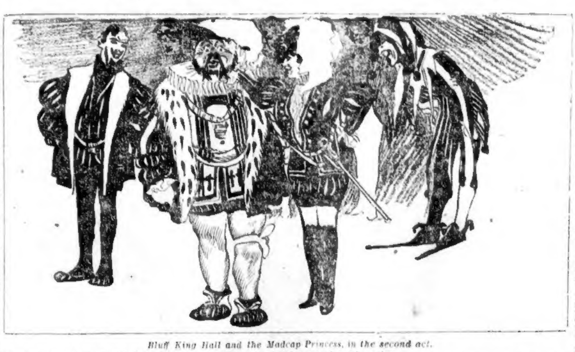
The musical version of the dramatization of the book Charles Major wrote is called "The Madcap Princess," and it opened a fortnight's engagement at the Colonial Theatre last evening, with Miss Glaser as the star. There was a big audience, chock full of friendliness, desirous of being well entertained, and enthusiastic when it found it had got its hope.

Ludwig Englander composed the music and Harry B. Smith "did the book." Smith has done better and Englander has done worse, but on the whole the opera itself is nothing to rave about. There are four or five especially tuneful numbers, and none of the work is bad. Yet, were it not for company and settings, it is doubtful if the piece would run extensively—unless perhaps it did so on the reputation of the book the drama was made from that the opera copies.

Much abused is the definition "comic opera," and we never know when we go to see a new one just what the composer and librettist have put together. "The Madcap Princess" is more of a "light opera" than "comic opera," in the usual run of examples. That is to say, there are no grotesque characters, with impossible makeups and outlandish mannerisms. From star to minor chorus persons, they all dress as ladies and gentlemen of the court of England dressed in the days in which the plot is set. The humor is in the lines and situations, and, with the exception of a moment or two in the second act, there is no absurd and senseless horseplay.

Probably you read the book. The play followed it as closely as could be done within the limitations of an evening's performance. The opera mimics it about as closely.

There are three scenes—Windsor Park on May Day morning, the apartments of the Princess Mary in London and the "Bow-and-String" Tavern at Bristol. In the first the Princess accepts the love of Charles Brandon, Captain in the King's Guard, and refuses the offer of marriage of the senile King of France. In the second she secures the release of Brandon from the tower, drives away the tailors who have come to fit her to her marriage raiment, and disguised as a page makes her escape from the palace. In the third she and Brandon arrive at Bristol, are followed and discovered by the King, her brother, and she is informed that she has been married by proxy to the French monarch, and close upon the heels of this news and her brother's promise that her second marriage shall be according to her own fancy comes word that the King of France is dead. After this it takes the opera only the length of three or four spoken lines and a rollicking chorus to come to an end. With the exception of this last scene, it will be observed there is little change in the plot from that of the book.



Bluff King Hall and the Madcap Princess, in the second act.

As to whether this proves that the book had a comic opera plot, or that this latest dramatization is not really and truly comic opera, it is not necessary to argue at this time.

In "Dolly Varden" you heard Lulu Glaser laugh—or if you didn't you missed something. She has the same rippling, jolly giggle to-day that she had a couple of years ago. It permeates the opera, makes dull parts bright and bright parts funnier. Somebody called her "the Dresden china soubrette" at one time, and the name is so good that it has stuck to her until now, and probably always will. Neat, and dainty, and quaint, and jolly, you couldn't help laughing with her if you wanted to, and you wouldn't if you could.

She sings well, and in this opera often. One of her numbers "A Typical Cavalier," is the theme of the entire third act, which musically—to the popular mind at least—is the best of the three. Her love scenes are bright and whimsical, but it is in her several scenes with her brother, the King, that she is at her best.

The show gains much in the person of its King. It was Henry VIII., you will remember, who was the brother that made things so unpleasant for the princess in the book. The book hardly mentioned it, but you will recall from your history that he was the king so many women of the court lost their heads about—and this habit gets some attention in the course of the opera. "Bluff King Hal" is said to have been his favorite appellation; as he is characterized here he really is considerable of a bluff.

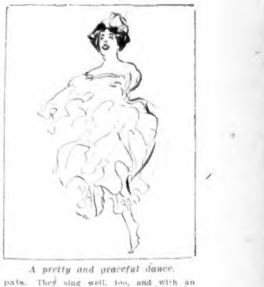
William Pruette is the king. His facial expression, his voice, his manner and his make-up are all tremendously good. When he tips the chorus over and struts his avoirdupois about the stage, exclaiming "Gadzooks! 'Od's pitikins! Gramercy!" he is as clever an opposite to the little star as one could imagine.

They form many a funny picture. The slang is modern, but the humor is there, when, leaning her head against his breast—her hair comes about to his chin—and scratching her forehead against his starchy ruff, as he puffs out his cheeks and stammers in rage, she exclaims, "Oh, Hal! Harry! That's an awful bad collar to get hot under."

Bertram Wallis is the Charles Brandon. It isn't a particularly strong part or particularly well filled with opportunities, but what there are he takes, and he sings his one solo with expression and intelligence. In the duets and trios that he participates in he is strong-voiced and unctuous.

Not much to say nor to sing, but an important part in many of the pretty stage pictures, has Frank Reicher, who is the court jester, and wins applause by gracefulness. And among the other participants whose individual work is worthy of special attention is Howard Chambers, who appears in two parts, and in one of them has a baritone solo that, last evening, was encored again and again—and deserved it.

The chorus, in every act, is beautifully costumed. Charles B. Dillingham has staged the production well. The men and women—and the minor parts are many—form a pretty background for the principals. They sing well, too, and with an evenness that pleases. Almost the entire audience went out whistling the closing chorus last evening, and that's a tribute to the "catchiness" of any song and the "snap" of the chorus that sings it.



A pretty and graceful dance.

The entire audience seemed pleased. Some of them took the plot seriously and discussed the actor's interpretation of the characters, while others, seeing the words "comic opera," knew what it was and didn't bother about [illegible] kinds enjoyed it. And that is the test of any kind of a musical show.

But think of the precedent this show establishes. The first thing we know we shall have "The Merchant of Venice" or "The School for Scandal" or "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" in comic opera form. Or maybe "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

"Gadzooks! Gramercy!" 'Od's bodikins! Nay, by my halidome, 'tis too much!

"Two Orphans" Scores at Boston

For a second time this season that galaxy of theatrical stars presenting the revival of "The Two Orphans" has been welcomed to Boston. At the Boston Theatre last night a splendid audience in point of numbers warmly evidenced its appreciation of the worth of the sterling players forming a cast that has made the season's production of the old, time-tried but none the less meritorious melodrama an epoch in theatrical annals.

What mattered it to the audience that the waits were long between scenes and acts; that the midnight hour was striking before the final curtain fell? Time and street cars were secondary considerations. So wrapt had the audience become at the superb presentation of the familiar old scenes that no thought of the lateness of the hour was given. These same familiar scenes were unfolded with such smoothness, with such strength and with such delicacy of touch withal that they took on a new meaning. The work of the principals was so uniformly good and so uniformly even that it is safe to say that to a majority of the audience, stars and even an "all-star" cast were forgotten. It was not the figures limned in this stage painting of the "Two Orphans," but rather the painting as a whole that is remembered to-day. With the exception of Isabel Irving, who last night played the part of Louise, the blind girl, for the first time, taking the place of Grace George, who was seen in the role here earlier in the season, the cast was unchanged. Miss Irving, as was to be expected, gave a finished interpretation of that pathetic character. No one would have suspected that she had not played the part many times. She seemed to fit into the cast naturally. And when her fellow-players are such as Sarah Truax, Clara Morris, Mrs. Le Moyne, Elita Proctor Otis, Bijou Fernandez, James O'Neill, Louis James, James E. Dodson, Jameson Lee Finney and others, this indeed is high praise. Clara Morris in the one scene in which she appeared was given an ovation.

Hackett Scores a Hit in "Fortunes of the King" at the Tremont

James K. Hackett and his company in "The Fortunes of the King," a romantic melodrama by Mrs. Charles A. Doremus and Leonidas Westervelt, won pronounced and richly deserved success last night at the Tremont Theatre.

The house was crowded to the doors. The play was replete with stirring scenes, strongly dramatic situations and sparkling dialogue, while the spirited, life-like and vivid portrayal of the characters by Mr. Hackett and his associates roused the audience to the highest pitch of interest and enthusiasm. The principal members of the company were called before the curtain repeatedly at the end of each of the first three acts and on the last occasion the applause was so persistent that Mr. Hackett finally came out alone and made a graceful little seeech of thanks

The King whose fortunes are set forth in the play is Charles II. of England and the action covers the few but exciting days that elapsed between the battle of Worcester and the escape of Charles to France with a handful of followers. While "Charlie" Stuart was hiding from Cromwell's ubiquitous Roundheads he meets and falls in love with the beautiful Jane Lane, the sister of one of his cavaliers. She returns his love, thinking he is plain Henry Jones, a yeoman of the King's guard.

The incidents that follow in rapid and startling succession revolve about this pretty love story and are complicated with the the hairbreadth escapes and rattling encounters of Charles with the relentless but baffled Puritans, while there is a subsidiary romance in the love of Jane Lane's brother for Drusilla Coningsby, a demure but warm-hearted Puritan maid.

Mr. Hackett is every inch a King, but particularly he is every inch Charles Stuart. He is tall and handsome, with courtly dignity, full of abounding fire of youth, with winning charm and grace of bearing, loyal to the core to his friends, calm, brave and resourceful in adversity, salient, quick and skilled in arms and resistless in love.

He was ably supported by Miss Charlotte Walker, as Jane Lane, and one could well understand why Charles Stuart lingered and vacillated and preferred the sunlight of her eyes to the voyage to France and the pursuit of a vanished crown.

Flora Bowley was most charming as the Puritan girl, and her pretty forgetfulness of her shrinking humility at the call of the tender passion was very pleasant to see.

Louis Mann in "Second Fiddle"

Louis Mann began a two weeks' engagement at the Park Theatre last night, presenting "The Second Fiddle," a comedy by Gordon Blake and founded on a story by the same author. The theatre was crowded and the audience was decidedly enthusiastic. Curtain calls were numerous, piling up to the number of nine after the second act, when Mr. Mann was induced to make a little speech. There was a general atmosphere of good feeling, and the audience went away with the impression that it had witnessed the making of a hit.

For the first time in many years, Mr. Mann was intelligible. He had his German dialect with him, in all its convincing naturalness, but it was in this respect different from all his previous dialects, that you understood what he was saying at least seven-eighths of the time. The rest of the time it did not matter. He was impelled to lucidity, of course, by the demands of the play. He had the principal character, the story was his story, and if you had not understood him you would not have known what the play was about. Mr. Mann toned down his dialect nobly to meet the demands of the occasion, and was comprehensible.

Mr. Mann himself is the centre of everything. He is on the stage three-quarters of the time, and when he is in evidence there is no lack of entertainment. He has a simple German makeup, with no eccentricities except those of dress, and his performance is a straight character impersonation. In the comedy scenes he is immensely funny, and last night often drove the audience to the verge of hysteria. He was least effective in the pathetic passages, but in the stronger scenes showed surprising dramatic virility and force. After that of Mr. Mann, the best work was done by Edward See.

Mary Norman Makes Hit at Keith's

In the programme of rare excellence offered the patrons of Keith's Theatre this week there is something to please every lover of vaudeville. Those who find a hearty laugh, long continued, better than any other kind of a tonic get more than their money's worth in the new stories, songs and jokes of George Evans, the "Honey Boy" of black-face comedy. The author of "The Good Old Summer Time" gets his audience to singing with him in "Come Take a Ride in My Airship" almost as spontaneously as it laughs at his new local hits and his funniest of funny stories.

But, risibilities aside, the central feature of the performance is Mary Norman, who appears before a Boston audience for the first time in five years, in a new monologue, "Masks and Faces," picturing actresses behind the scenes and before the footlights, a study of contrasts in which Miss Norman's rare ability as an entertainer is most charmingly shown. The public knows the actress as it sees her in the pleasing lines and situations of the play. Miss Norman supplements this with a portrayal of the actress in a variety of types, as her true self in the setting of the dressing room. It is a very skilful and delightful presentation.

For the balance of the programme, Papinta, the famous myriad dancer, excites wonder in a maze of color and light effects; the Casting Dunbars, aerial acrobats, perform novel and difficult feats; the Mitchells are a lively trio in their "coon" songs and dances; Searl and Violette Allen introduce some clever dancing and singing in their comedy talking sketch, "The Sign Painter."

Majestic Theatre.

Wright Lorimer in "The Shepherd King" began last night the second week of his present engagement at the Majestic Theatre, and the eighth of the play at this house this season. The audience was as large as any since Mr. Lorimer's first appearance here and just as enthusiastic. This play has made a very strong impression in this city, and awakened a great deal of interest. It appeals to many because of the Biblical foundation of its story, and to all because of its dramatic strength and magnificent presentation. As every one knows, it is based upon the story of David, the shepherd boy who became King of Israel.

Hollis Street Theatre.

John Drew began his second and last week in "The Duke of Killicrankie" at the Hollis Street Theatre last night, and the performance was received with every evidence of enjoyment by an audience that completely filled the theatre and laughed or applauded almost continuously. It is to be regretted that Mr. Drew's stay here is so short a one, for his play is one of the most delightful that has been seen in this city in ages, and the star has never appeared to better advantage than in his present role.

Castle Square Theatre.

"The Shaughraun" was presented at the Castle Square Theatre yesterday, and this popular old play renewed its former triumphs. It is one of the best that Boucicault ever wrote, and he wrote plenty of good ones. It has been liked from the first presentation, goodness knows how many years ago, and every revival has been made with the assurance of good houses. The presentation at the Castle Square is well made, and the performance by the stock company is an excellent one.

Bowdoin Square Theatre.

"The Police Inspector" was presented by the stock company at the Bowdoin Square Theatre yesterday and was warmly received by two large audiences. It is a stirring play of life in New York, with plenty of incident, rapid action, and many exciting situations.

Columbia Music Hall.

The Kentucky Belles made their first appearance at Columbia Music Hall yesterday and at once found favor with the patrons of the house. The company is a large one and gives an entertaining show. "Murphy's Masquerade," a farce, forms the principal feature of the show.

Austin & Stone's Museum.

Krao, the famous "missing link," was placed on exhibition at Austin & Stone's Museum yesterday, and thousands saw the strange creature. The other prominent features this week are German Rose, the musical marvel; Dierkes and Wobena, in the barrel mystery.

Palace Theatre.

The Brigadier Burlesquers are furnishing the attraction at the Palace Theatre this week. They began their engagement yesterday and were received with all the signs of popular favor. Edmund Hayes is the star of the company, and plays the leading role in a skit entitled "A Wise Guy."

Howard Athenaeum.

A very strong bill was seen at the Howard yesterday. Reno and Richards, the greatest of all the comedy acrobatic teams, were seen for the first time at this house. Another new one to the Howard was Ernest Hogan, one of the best of all the coon song writers and singers. The Three Tasmanians are women tumblers, new comers also, and made a hit. Another strong act was that of Luigi Dell'Oro, who renders sweet music with an accordeon. John D. Gilbert, the clever monologue comedian, made people laugh, and Sabel Johnson sang some selections of her own. Among the others who appeared are Gavin and Platt in a sketch entitled "A Stolen Kid"; the Alpha trio, in a hoop-rolling specialty; Rose Aquinaldo, contortionist; the Crotty trio, clever singers and dancers; Dan J. Harrington, in a ventriloquial sketch; the Urchin trio; Clifford and Raymond, in a burlesque; Whalley and Whalley, instrumentalists; the Flynns; and the Howard burlesquers in "A Full Hand."

Lyceum Theatre.

Al Reeve's burlesque company began a week's engagement at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday, and at once made good with its audiences. It is a merry show and comprises a number of good features. O'Shannessy's Troubles" and "Whirl I Fun" are the titles of the burlesques, and the olio includes Andy Lewis and company.

Many Good Features at Music Hall

The Music Hall orchestra starts off the program this week with an excellent list of popular airs from the "Sho-Gun." Of course the orchestra is not supposed to be a real part of a show, but at Music Hall it is quite worth while.

One of the funniest things that has been seen in Boston for some months is "The Fall of Poor Arthur." And great is the fall thereof. A wild-eyed Irishman, who conceals himself under the name of Sherman of the team Sherman, DeForrest and company, makes you laugh. That is what he is there for, and he makes good.

The Dinus troupe is one of the best acrobatic feats in line and has at least one new feature. There is always a "heavy" in acrobatic troupes—the one who holds all the rest of the troupe on his shoulders, hips and arms. In this troupe this "strong man" part is taken by a woman. She is not gigantic or bulky. She is well formed, with well developed muscles, but is not "big," spelled with capitals.

Pat Rooney's street urchins are more than good. The women like this feature because they cannot pick out every member of the crowd who is of their own sex. The girls in the sketch are made up most marvellously. Some of them can be told, but there are more in the aggregation than anyone but the manager knows.

Knox Wilson, he of the German dialect, is there with music and stories and gets a laugh whenever he wants it. The only way he can get off the stage is to get his audience laughing so that they cannot recover until the next number is posted.

Good Melodrama at Grand Opera

"Alone in the World," one of the newest melodramas from the pen of Hal Reid, was presented at the Grand Opera House last night to an audience that taxed the capacity of the theatre, and was received with every token of approval and favor. It is the type of play most popular with the patrons of this house, and is an excellent example of its kind. It tells the story of a street waif who is taken in and cared for by kind people, who turn out to be his grandparents.

His mother, who had run away from home years before, returns and finds her child in the hands of her own people, and there is the happy ending that pleases everyone. Trials and tribulations are gone through, however, before this consummation takes place, and there is plenty of excitement in action and incident throughout the play.

There are many strong and effective scenes, and some of the stage effects are worthy of more than passing comment, one showing the levee at New Orleans being especially interesting. Lillian Rosewood appeared last night in the principal role of the child outcast, Robin Hadley, and did excellent work. Among the others who are deserving of commendation were G. Alanson Lessey, Edmond Mulkay, Robert Cain, Thomas S. Guise, Gertrude D. Stanley, Lillian Lancaster and Alice Delwood.

Globe Theatre.

The second and last week of "Checkers," which began last night at the Globe Theatre, opened as auspiciously as the first. The house was thronged, and the laughter and applause were sufficient proof that the play had again caught the fancy of Boston theatregoers. It is one of the best plays of its kind that has been seen this year, with a good story, well told, and with plenty of life and action.

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ROUND-TRIP RATE from Boston.......$380
COVERING ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES.

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Covering round-trip transportation, Pullman berth and meals on special train from New York on going trip, and three days' board at Hotel Carolina. Tickets good for eighteen days.

WASHINGTON January 27, February 10, 24, March 10, 24; April 7, 21; May 5, 1905
ROUND-TRIP RATE from Boston.......$25
For the Tour of May 5 the rate will be $27. Rates cover necessary expenses, except supper returning.

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Special Pullman Train to and from New Orleans. Reserved Seats in Special Grandstand.
TOURISTS OCCUPY SPECIAL TRAIN CONTINUOUSLY.
Rates will be announced later.

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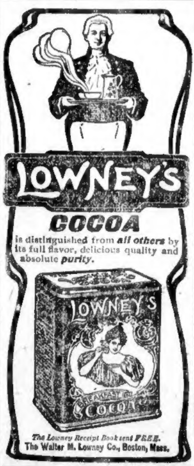

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PRICES 35, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50.
This Attraction Plays Elsewhere at $2.00.
Matinee Tomorrow and Saturday
NEXT WEEK
The Good Woman Whose Coming Means Sunshine in the Hearts of All.
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
$100—REWARD—$100
Will be paid to the man or woman who, on Monday Night, can discover in the audience the original of Mrs. Wiggs from Louisville.
Come Monday and Be a Detective for $100 a Night.
PRICES 25, 35, 50, 75, 1.00.
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

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The Famous Blackface Humorist, Vocalist and Songwriter, is at Keith's this week, in company with
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Casting Dunbars
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In a New Comic Opera Entitled
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Music by Ludwig Englander. Libretto by Harry B. Smith.
Eve'gs at 8. Saturday Matinees Only at 2.
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Any Seat in the House 25c.
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Band & Pipers, Mass. Highland Dress Asso.
MISS SARA THOMSON, Glasgow, Scotland, Great Scottish Soprano
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Tickets, 75c. each, for sale at the door or from Gilchrist & Co., Houghton & Dutton, John S. Gilbert Co., Scollay square; Robert Anderson, 1088 Tremont st.; Walter Ballantyne, 192 Dudley st.; John McGregor, 32 Eliot st.

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LAST WEEK The Big Character Comedy LAST WEEK
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Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.
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Season's Scenic Sensation
ALONE IN THE WORLD
A story overflowing with sensation, laughter and tears.
Eves., Orch. 30c., 50c., 75c. Fam. Cir. 20c.
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NEXT WEEK—Joe Welch in "Cohen's Luck."

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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 24, 1905.

Frederick the Great Statue Is All Right

If Americans Who See It Imitate Him They Will Do Well

Here is a letter from an earnest reader. We print it although we are obliged to disagree with him absolutely.

> *Editor of the BOSTON AMERICAN:*
>
> *Sir—It is disappointing indeed to all who value and admire the sterling patriotism and true American spirit of your esteemed papers to observe that they have remained silent at the perpetration of one of the greatest outrages on our republican institutions—one of the most unbearable insults ever offered to the honor, manhood and patriotism of America—viz., the erection of a bronze statue in Washington to the military hyena, Frederick the Great. The worst of it is that failure of your paper to rouse the national conscience—to make an appeal to the public in your columns against this crowning infamy—may be regarded as an acquiescence, a recognition of one of the most disgusting bores ever cast on freedom's shore. You owe it, therefore, to your great army of readers to say what stand you have taken in the matter. We cannot cleanse our throat from bitterness that the degrading thing should happen at all. As the matchless American general, R. E. Lee, said in taking farewell of his devoted soldiers, "My heart is too full to say more."*
>
> *G. L. HENRY.*

Our reader, Mr. Henry, is one of a great many Americans who seem to be excited about the statue of Frederick the Great given to this country by the German Emperor and put up at the National Capital.

We do not share this excitement. We are not opposed at all to the acceptance and installation of that statue.

Frederick the Great had many of the qualities that go to make up good citizens everywhere—including good UNITED STATES citizens.

If Americans should be impelled by this statue to study Frederick's character, his achievements and the causes of his success, the statue would do great good.

In the first place, it is the gift of the German people to whom we are united in many ways. We owe to Germany—the Germany that produced Frederick the Great—many citizens who have brought some or all of his qualities to this country, thus making the country stronger.

What was the character of Frederick the Great?

In the first place—we mention this to placate the American who wants to tear him down—he had the good sense to appreciate and admire the character of George Washington. He realized that our famous son was really a great man. He was among the first in the old country to know it and to say it, EMPHATICALLY.

Some of our English cousins knew it pretty well at about the same time, but they had their good reasons for not saying much about it.

Frederick could recognize and admire a good American when he saw him. The least that we can do is to recognize and admire that good old intelligent fighter when he comes over here in bronze.

Frederick was a man in all ways to be copied by the young American who wants to "get on." In the first place, he devoted himself to his own business with fierce energy.

He was brave, yet in no way foolhardy. He was intensely ambitious, and at the same time extraordinarily patient and persistent. The second and third adjectives realized the first.

He was a man that could not be discouraged. He could fight as well with odds against him as with all the odds in his favor.

Himself a fighter and an organizer, he had brain enough to appreciate in others the qualities that he did not possess, although he may have wanted to possess them, and may even have imagined that he did possess them, as great men often do.

He liked and cultivated Voltaire—big in mind and living on earth at the same time as he did. He had him at his court, learned from him, even put up with a great deal of Voltaire's ill-temper.

King that he was, Frederick had sense enough to deal fairly and justly and sensibly with another king—a king that had MADE HIMSELF instead of being born to the job.

It is a good thing to have scattered throughout the United States monuments of great men.

Frederick WAS a great man, and we should be glad to accept with common decency the statue that is offered to us in the name of the German people by the young Emperor who now holds Frederick's place.

Politeness is a good thing of itself, and those who churlishly resent a well-meant and friendly action by the German Government lack politeness, surely.

It would be an excellent thing if the different European people would send us—well selected—a collection of their great men sufficient to line Pennsylvania avenue on both sides and form a ring all around the Capitol.

If every one of the countries, from the little lands up North to the little lands in the South of Europe, could send us two or three or a dozen bronze men to remind us of their lives and characters, it would be an excellent object lesson to the rather too well satisfied American.

We are too much inclined to think well of ourselves and look with hostile eyes at others who were doing good work before we were ever heard of; too much inclined to conclude that things are not important or not good because they are not American.

Frederick the Great was no "hyena." In his day, as at other times, war was a serious business, neither gentle nor sentimental. He fought hard and men had to die.

But his fighting did good. Great and strong men have grown up in the shadow of that German name which he made so strong.

He helped the world when he ripped up the foolish pretensions of the Hapsburgs.

He kept alive the identity and power of his country—and lucky it is for America that he did so.

Peace to the old man's remains and kind treatment of his bronze statue is what we hope for.

RAILROAD RATES, DIVIDENDS AND WAGES

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

In President Tuttle's recent addresses to railway men's organizations, does he not base his argument upon a very low level in appealing to the most selfish motives of his hearers, viz.: the fear of having their wages reduced?

Should that alternative present itself, would it not be better to pass a law that no quasi-public corporation should have the legal right to pay over four per cent. dividends?

Has not the Boston & Maine railroad raised about all its local freight rates during the last three years in New England instead of lowering its rates, as consolidation was expected to do?

President Tuttle says the average railroad dividend in the United States is less than three per cent. It would seem that the Boston & Maine and its leased lines, some at seven per cent., might continue on reduced dividends and still earn far above the average.

OLD SHIPPER.

Warren, N. H.

A TOUCHING APPEAL

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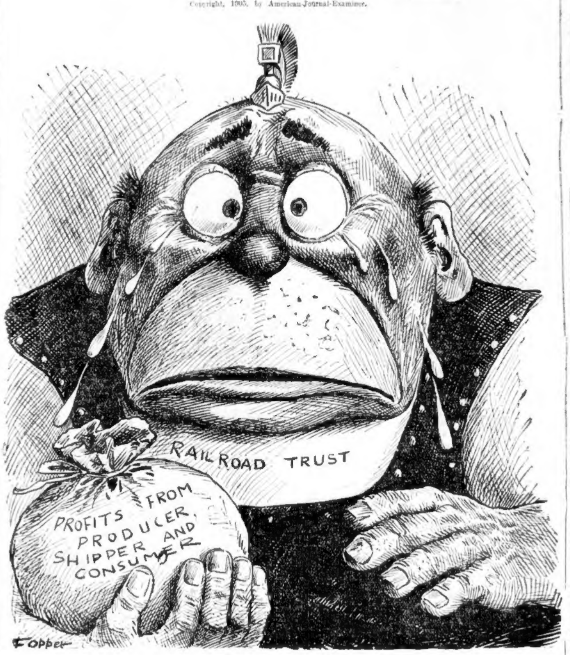
RAILROAD TRUST
PROFITS FROM PRODUCER, SHIPPER AND CONSUMER
Opper

"I admit I ought to be regulated, but please don't be too hard on me!"

TOO BAD THAT WILLIE STAMMERS

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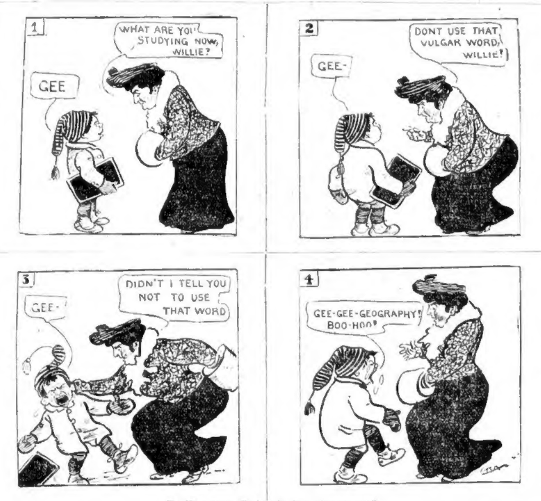
1
WHAT ARE YOU STUDYING NOW, WILLIE?
GEE
2
DONT USE THAT VULGAR WORD, WILLIE!
GEE-
3
DIDN'T I TELL YOU NOT TO USE THAT WORD
GEE-
4
GEE-GEE-GEOGRAPHY! BOO-HOO!

He Was Only Trying to Say "Geography."

MR. MARTYR

HIS CUP IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING WITH BITTERNESS AND NOTHING CAN SWEETEN IT

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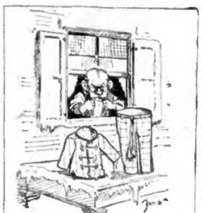
I'M about ready to give up, Mrs. Martyr. I have tried for years to be honest, to be kind; in fact, to be everything that Robert Louis Stevenson says a man ought to be to be happy; but there is no one to second my efforts, no one to look lovingly over my shoulder as I toil and breathe words of encouragement in my tired ears.



"My pretty, once thoughtful daughter last night soaked my pajamas in the bath tub and set them outside the window to cool."

I had hoped that my children would be some comfort to me, but no! One of them is this minute engaged in taking the red-hot coals out of the furnace and sprinkling them over the cellar floor to show his sisters how the firebugs conduct their nefarious operations. I heard him planning it, and I hadn't the heart to punish him.

Another took my military hair brushs and put them in the mattress of my bed last night, and as a result the brushes are ruined and my back is as lacerated as if I'd been through a sausage mill.

My daughter, the pride and joy of my heart; my pretty, once thoughtful daughter, last night soaked my pajamas in the bath tub and set them outside the window to cool. You can best imagine what they were like when I found them and tried to put them on.

And while all this is going on, what do you do? Do you lay a soothing hand upon my brow and tell me not to mind; that you'll try to make the little Indians act less like fiends? Do you go into the kitchen and, with loving hands, prepare me delicacies to drive away the memory of the torture that my own offspring lie awake nights to invent for me? Do you warm my slippers by the fireplace and have them ready for me, when, faint with toil, I come home at night to get the rest that I need to strengthen me so that I can go forth the next day and renew the struggle for existence? Not you.

When I come home at night I find the children howling in three separate keys and you wringing your hands while you decide which to begin to spank first.

When I talk to you of my work you begin to ask me how the Elias case is getting along, and why they don't try Nan Patterson.

What do I know about the Elias case? What do I care for Nan Patterson?

If those females were so indiscreet as to get into trouble, it is no affair of mine.

Then you inquire what this Morse-Dodge case is all about, and want me to go into an intimate analysis of the whole affair. Jee-rusalem! If there is anybody who understands the first thing about that affair I should like to see them. I wouldn't undertake to explain it to Herbert Spencer, much less a woman.

Then when I sit down to dinner, to get the nourishment which a tired brain demands, I find that the girl has upset a lamp into the macaroni, and that it tastes like an oil tank. And you explain it by saying that if I don't like macaroni there are plenty of potatoes to eat.

One by one, all my dreams have vanished. In my lifetime I have seen John Rockefeller increase his holdings from a few million to a real fortune. I have seen H. H. Rogers achieve such a colossal position in finance that a magazine devotes two pages and a half merely to describing the way he swears at business associates who do not please him.

I have seen J. Edward O'Sullivan Addicks become a candidate for the United States Senate by dint of thrift, industry and domestic virtues, and meanwhile I have stood still, or gone backward, till now it is difficult for me to persuade my employers that I ought to have a two months' vacation.

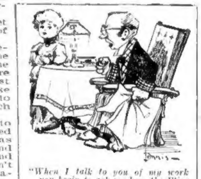
And why, I ask you, Mrs. Martyr? Why?

Simply because I have had no sympathy, no help from you.

Do you think Russell Sage could have achieved his eminence if his wife had not been willing to sit by his hearthside and darn socks while he acquired the principles of philosophy as laid down by Kant?

Do you imagine for a minute that E. H. Harriman would have been more than a head brakeman on an accommodation train if his family had not shared in his high hopes and aspirations?

Never! It is no use, Mrs. Martyr. Fame's dream is for the young and the happily married. If I had had one of these Kansas ten-year marriage contracts I might now be able to start the world anew with a young and loving helpmeet, but the gifted author of that measure for the amelioration of down-trodden mankind was, alas, not born in Boston, but out among the jack rabbits and cyclones of bleeding Kansas.



"When I talk to you of my work you begin to ask me how the Elias case is getting along and why they don't try Nan Patterson."

The Lure of Literature

By Lillian Ferguson

SHE was so thin she scarcely seemed opaque.
I pitied her. But then.
Hers was the fate of most who undertake
Existence with a pen.

She was so thin she blew away; so thin
That up among the stars
Saint Peter did not have to let her in—
She wafted through the bars.

Little Editorials from the People

BOSTON AMERICAN EDITORIALS PRAISED

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

I have been a reader of the BOSTON AMERICAN since its first issue—never missed a copy—for the reason that I admire the learned editorials.

But there is one thing in the editorial "Me and My Army" that I must take exceptions to. I think this a good and grand editorial, such as will set the people to thinking, as it shows them the way things are drifting, not alone in Germany, but all over the earth.

But why, pray, are the Socialists of Germany to be called "sensible men, believing in republican government," and the American Socialists usually classed as anarchists and robbers? Socialism is the same the world over. Germany is the father of Socialism, and a true Socialist is the same whether he be German, American, Russian or Italian. Socialism is not confined to any one country, but the whole earth is alike to it. Socialism teaches that the Creator is greater than the thing created.

I admire your expose of the National City Bank. The Socialists have often spoken of this, but it has been denied; but now people can see that not only Socialists but occasionally an up-to-date paper will tell the truth.

WILLIAM H. STRIPE.

Roxbury.

AN EXAMPLE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE OWNERSHIP

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Here is an instance of the relative efficiency of private and public service which the readers of your great newspaper may apply to questions of vital interest to them.

I live in a well-known apartment house in Boston. A few days ago I received a postal card from the local office of an express company which does a national and international business. It informed me that a package addressed to me had been received and was held at my risk. I was directed to call for it.

Express companies are paid to deliver things, so I called up the office by telephone and asked why I was expected to perform this service for myself. I was told the company was unable to find the apartment house.

So the company "put it up" to the postoffice.

A postal card, for which the government received one cent, mailed in the evening, reached me the next morning.

This express company had been paid twenty-five cents to deliver a parcel, and the best return it offered was through the government to notify me to come and get it.

Is private service so much more efficient and economical than that of the public?

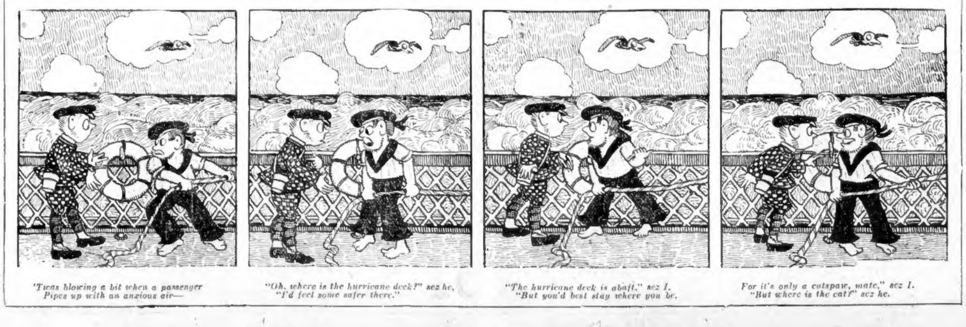
Would not a parcels post stimulate express companies to at least a trifling exertion to earn the money they charge?

How much better are the express companies represented at Washington than the people?

X.

Boston.

NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?



'Twas blowing a bit when a passenger Pipes up with an anxious air—

"Oh, where is the hurricane deck?" sez he, "I'd feel some safer there."

"The hurricane deck is abaft," sez I. "But you'd best stay where you be,

For it's only a catspaw, mate," sez I. "But where is the cat?" sez he.